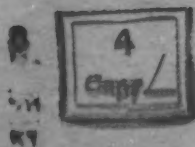


THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  
**Quarterly Journal**  
OF CURRENT ACQUISITIONS

VOL. 8

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NO. 4



# Canons of Selection

## I

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*From the Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress, 1940*

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QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF  
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PUBLISHED AS A SUPPLEMENT TO THE *Annual Report of the  
Librarian of Congress*



# The Book of Kells

*[Through the generosity of the Government of Ireland, the Library of Congress has acquired a copy of the facsimile edition of the Book of Kells which was published recently in Switzerland. Under the sponsorship of the Library and the Douglas Hyde Gaelic Society of Washington, a lecture on this famous manuscript was delivered in the Library on April 15, 1951, by Miss Dorothy Miner, Librarian and Keeper of Manuscripts of the Walters Art Gallery in Baltimore. The text of Miss Miner's address is given here with slight revisions.]*

THROUGHOUT its long history the Book of Kells has been held in admiration and veneration to a surpassing degree. Among the cultural treasures of Ireland it is pre-eminent in rank. It is therefore a gesture charged with deep sentiment and truly friendly significance that brings this splendid facsimile of this great book to the Library of Congress as a gift of the Government of Ireland.

The very production of this facsimile by the Swiss publishing firm of Urs Graf in Berne is in itself an act of sentimental connotation. For the modern Swiss craftsmen, in devoting their skill to the careful reproduction of the Book of Kells, are repaying in kind a debt of 1,300 years standing—the debt they owe to the Irish missionaries of the end of the sixth century and thereafter who founded St. Gall and other great centers of medieval culture in the Alpine fastnesses of Switzerland. This grateful achievement of the Swiss craftsmen and this friendly gesture from the Government of Ireland mean that now ordinary citizens here are to have ready access to a treasure that, despite its more than a thousand years of history and its many adventures,

has been handled by relatively few. For during its first 800 years, it was a sacred relic closely guarded; and during the past three centuries, as the chief treasure of Trinity College, Dublin, it has likewise—and rightly—had the most jealous care. Those who could climb the stairs to the long room of the Library might see it—two pages at a time—through the glass case. But from a wise regard for the venerable volume, few indeed were the scholars allowed to handle and study it to their heart's content.

For a thousand years and more the beauties of the manuscript have been regarded as nothing short of miraculous. And yet, although legends and speculations are not lacking, we do not know exactly where or even exactly when it was done. Our earliest specific record of the manuscript is in the Annals of Ulster, under the year 1006, where an entry states that the large Gospel of Colum Cille—the “chief relic of the western world”—was stolen at night from the church at Kells, and that months later it was found hidden under sods, but bereft of its binding of gold and precious stones.

Since that first historical record, much has been written and in increasing amplitude about the Book of Kells. Whenever scholars write a lot, it means they don't agree—and so disputes rage about where the great book was illuminated and when—opinions on its date differing by all of 300 years. There has even been a tendency to argue lately as to whether the Irish illumination of which this is the undoubted masterpiece is Irish after all! Some of these debates have become rather vehement, the decision on many of the points tending to

depend pretty much upon which side of the Irish Channel dwell the scholars concerned.

I shall not enter upon such stormy ground.

Enough to say that the calmest and most carefully supported arguments indicate that this masterpiece of the medieval book artists was executed either in the monastery founded by St. Columba on the rocky Isle of Iona or else in its sister foundation at Kells in county Meath. And that the artists who toiled over its incredibly intricate ornament did so 1,100 years ago and more. Perhaps it was at the end of the eighth century. Perhaps early in the ninth. The reasons put forward are complex and many.

Now as for how purely Irish is the Irish art of so long ago, I think that—through all the complex discussions of the subject and with due regard to the new information furnished by spectacular excavations made just as World War II was clouding up—it is perfectly fair to say that Irish art of the seventh and eighth centuries was unique among all the arts of Europe. This does not mean that it was unaffected by any other culture, earlier or contemporary, that it was self-generating and utterly independent. No art worthy of the name is the result of spontaneous combustion. It is inheritance and repercussion and growth and crystallization—just as is personality in people. It is experience.

Irish art in its history underwent many of the same experiences as did that of the western part of the Continent. There was, perhaps due to the relative remoteness of the island, a prolonged Bronze Age. The art of the continental Celts—generally known as La Tène art—did not reach Ireland through imported objects until the third or second century B. C. It brought with it its characteristic patterns—a love of precisely recoiling spirals and whorls, a reduction of the human figure to abstract pattern. Finally some of the Gallic Celts

themselves reached the island, perhaps fleeing from the conquering armies of Caesar. The important thing is that the traditions and motives of this ancient La Tène culture not only entered Ireland but took lasting root. On the Continent the proud domination of the Roman government swept it away. England likewise succumbed, for the time being, not only to Roman legions, but to the representational tradition of Roman art. Some objects of Roman or Anglo-Roman workmanship of course trickled by trade channels to Ireland and they brought knowledge of new techniques, such as enamelling. But this was not enough to shake Ireland's cultural course. For the Romans never reached Ireland.

As a recent author has phrased it: "The picture we are able to draw . . . of the Ireland of the first four centuries of our era is that of a country living in a strange seclusion, on the fringe of the Roman Empire, but outside its grip, free to foster and develop the age-old prehistoric tradition which had been handed down to her. Unlike Gaul and Italy, she did not have the Roman conceptions of law, state, and organization stamped on her mind, nor the cold rectitude of Latin thought. She was to preserve to the Middle Ages a prehistoric fluidity of mind. She was to be spared the violent clashes of opposed outlooks . . . which resulted in the Gallo-Roman and Brito-Roman civilizations. Unlike the other Celts, the Irish of the Roman period were not to be made ashamed of an old culture. . . ."

As all good Irishmen know, St. Patrick came to Ireland in 432 and by the end of the fifth century Christianity was firmly implanted, and without violent disturbances. The old Celtic arts were not destroyed, but turned readily to serve the new faith.

Just at this time the Germanic barbarians engulfed the Continent, and the structure

\*Françoise Henry. *Irish Art in the Early Christian Period*. London [1940].

of the Roman Empire collapsed. Free from interference, Irish Christian civilization developed in its own way for the next century and more. One of the aspects of this development was the founding of monastic communities in all parts of the country. The first great one of these was founded by St. Enda on the bleak island of Aran—a forerunner of the many Irish monasteries that were to prefer wild, remote islands as their site.

The great names follow thick and fast—St. Finnian and St. Ciaran and then St. Columba. It was St. Columba who, after founding Derry, Durrow, and others, went to the island of Iona off the coast of Scotland and founded there the great abbey from which missions went into the pagan lands of Northumbria. In 635 St. Aidan, at the invitation of King Oswald, established the see of Lindisfarne—again rejecting the mainland for the ascetic solitude of an island.

At a time when all Europe knew only disorganization and turmoil and barbarian inroads, these Irish monasteries were centers of learning and of the arts. Irish monks not only went to England to establish houses and preach, but English monks studied in the monasteries in Ireland. The reading, copying, and ornamenting of the religious books went on with Irish and Northumbrian working side by side.

And then began the most astonishing enterprise of the Irish missionaries—those vigorous, ascetic, dauntless souls who carried their Christian ardor, their willingness to face loneliness and wilderness, and who carried, above all, their books to the remoteness of barbarian Europe—St. Columbanus who founded Luxeuil, Bobbio, and other houses and went to Frisia time and again; his disciple, St. Gall, who founded that great center of art and music and learning in Switzerland; the learned Virgil who became bishop of Salzburg; and, later on, Sedulius Scotus and John Scotus, who

amazed European scholars with the extent of their learning.

But what we are concerned with today is the art that developed in these monastic centers under the impact of this fierce zeal for concentration, for assiduous application, for religious expression.

I will not attempt to take you through the complex maze of archeological theory as to the chain of artistic development which resulted in such a phenomenon as the illumination of the Book of Kells. I will content myself by reminding you of the very much simplified account I have just given you of the persistence of what may be described as prehistoric factors on Irish soil. I will remind you of the fact that the Irish Channel was a channel of trade. It not only carried the Irish teachers abroad, but it carried students from England and Gaul to Ireland. It also carried traders in pots and weapons and brooches. And I will remind you of another very important factor, the conflicting impulses of Irish monasticism—on the one hand an almost oriental zeal for hermit-like seclusion and remoteness, and on the other a missionary urge which caused the Irish to be travellers over all Europe and brought them into touch with Roman, North Italian, Swiss, Hungarian, Rhinelander, Gaul, and Briton.

The rich illumination of the Book of Kells, that distillation of the greatest in Irish ornamental tradition, has fused into its unrivalled patterns these two kinds of experiences of Irish early medieval culture—the lonely and remote eccentricity of the hermit and the rich, many-sided memories of the world-traveller.

The book itself as it stands today in Trinity College Library is a large volume of 339 leaves, the pages now measuring 13 x 9½ inches. It was once much larger in surface, but a careless binder clipped it down to make neat edges when he recovered it a century or so ago. Some pages are apparently missing, including those



that would once have carried the colophon telling us when and where this great volume was created.

The parchment is thick and uneven and rather dark. The colors are chalky and never really bright, but have a wonderful range of tints and hues that bring to mind enamelwork—yellow and lavender and purple and a beautiful copper green; red from red lead and white from white lead. There is no gold or silver. The script is bold and fairly placed on the page and as brightly black as the day it was written.

The ornament—the most sumptuous and rich and incredibly intricate of any medieval book that has come down to us—consists of:

1. A great ornamental page embodying a cross pattern.
2. Elaborate frames for the Canon Tables (the tables of equivalent passages in the four Gospels).
3. The monumental picture of the Virgin and Child enthroned between angels.
4. The four Evangelist portraits, each of which faces the opening of the appropriate Gospel.
5. The several pages embodying the traditional symbols of the four Evangelists.
6. Text illustrations, of which some apparently are missing.
7. The great monogram pages introducing the beginning of each Gospel and the beginning of other important passages in the text, wherein the letters of the words are woven into a miraculous web of ornament.
8. The lesser ornamentation of initials and significant passages which run throughout the book, so that never a page is devoid of color and the play of fantasy.
9. Drolleries: incidental, playful themes, treating humorously of men and animals which run casually through available spaces in the text, but without apparent relation to it. Many of them are handled in a style that is far more realistic than that of the ornamental pages.

In contemplating the illumination of the Book of Kells, one is struck first of all by the complete preoccupation of the artists with ornament for its own sake. Most of the motifs are purely decorative forms handled with great diversity and richness: Celtic and Anglo-Celtic patterns, such as whorls and spirals and so-called “trumpets”; checkered, crenellated, and diamond-shaped fields of incredible variety, recalling forcibly the designs of Anglo-Celtic enamelled jewelry; complex variations of ancient motifs, such as the meander, rinceaux, and milleflore; and above all, interlace of an abundance, precision, and invention such as never was produced before or since: ribbons and lacertines and distorted earth-forms of men and beasts.

The primary characteristic of all this ornament is its intricacy and profusion, and its range from large forms to ones that are actually microscopic, but the profusion consists not only in numerical abundance, but in endless variation and fertility of design, of color play, and of relationship.

More remarkable still is the fact that these sumptuous pages of decoration never lack coherence, never become confused and mussy in effect. This is in good part due to the incredible precision of execution, for despite all complication and involvement, the artist never loses track of a single thread of his interlace, the swing of his spirals or the evolution of his distorted animals. Moreover, he never falters even in the thinnest and lightest of his lines, but sweeps them firmly and truly toward their ultimate destination. But even more than upon precision, the coherence of the ornamental pages depends upon an extraordinary power of organization, which succeeds brilliantly and yet defies specific analysis of its methods. It is achieved partly by means of a masterly handling of the various types of interlace and other ornament, so as to produce subtle contrasts and to emphasize particular parts of the design. Some of the patterns, such

as spirals, disks, and whorls possessing an inherently dynamic character, are skillfully employed to draw the eye to the point or element of major significance, while restless, endless areas of interlace or lacertine may be arranged in panels to compose the dominating forms. Lacertines constructed in a rhythmically repeated chain can be used to frame the design and lead the eye back to the point of starting, while backgrounds, despite their relentless enrichment, may be kept subordinate by dotted arrangements, textile-like designs of all-over character, or thread-thin interlaces and meanders lightly formed. All of these devices in organizing the composition of the design are aided and abetted by a skillful use of color—here in order to detach and isolate elements for emphasis, there to suggest the movement of a rhythmic repetition, in another place to break up a monotonous area by a shimmer of diversity, and so on. To try to comprehend how it is all handled one must study attentively and long such a page as that with the great Chi Rho which introduces the text of Matthew 1:18 or the cruciform composition on folio 33 recto, or the extraordinary representation of St. John which precedes his Gospel.

Even after one has grasped to some extent the part played by the artistic devices just analyzed, one still has not explained satisfactorily the exceptional power of the paintings in the Book of Kells. Absorbing as are profusion and richness, invention and diversity, precision and fantasy, skillful manipulation of form and color, nevertheless the charms of these would yield somewhat after they had become familiar and the pages would lose their fascination. Why does not the Book of Kells share the fate of most very elaborate things and become tedious after a while? What is its strange compelling power? For power it undeniably has—and that is the real point. This unrivalled abundance and diversity, this restlessness of endlessly

evolving spiral and lacertine, this infinity of forms within forms, of human and animal shapes that are mere allusions to something experienced, scarcely recognized before they are snatched into the realm of the impossible and their bodies stretched and twisted and woven as by some inevitability into the masterplan of the pattern—all of these and more derive their main force from the character of the compositions of which they are but incidents. These compositions are constructed not just as patterns or as illustrations or ornamental initial letters, but as dynamically conceived designs. The characteristic underlying device is to balance by imbalance—the reverse of symmetry. The great initials overweigh one side or corner of the page drastically and then by fluctuating, swinging, undulating forms send the eye coursing over the whole page and around it and back, pausing here and there in lesser whirls of ornament to spin about for a moment and then get going again. It is an endless, restless passage in which the eye has no choice. It is compelled to move and to keep moving and returning. It is like the spinning, whirling dance of a dervish in which the motion generates ever faster motion till the constantly mounting compulsion and excitement achieve an emotional peak. It is in this dynamic quality of the design, of which the infinite, endless meanderings of interlace and spiral and the crisp precision of the workmanship are but overtones, that lie the extraordinary power and vitality of the Book of Kells as a great work of art. It is in this that is found the essence of the medieval as opposed to the classical concept of beauty.

The illustrations of the Book of Kells present many puzzles. They are not illustrations in the usual sense. They do not stress the narrative as such, nor do they emphasize the tenderness or sentiment associated with specific events. Such a composition as that of the Temptation of

Christ is hardly recognizable as an illustration of the Biblical story. It is first of all a pattern, its forms of people and buildings treated essentially as designs—albeit designs of considerable monumental force. It is only by a process of long pondering and a gradual selection and unravelling of the various forms that one arrives at the part each plays in relation to the Biblical passage—which apparently is that contained in Luke 4:5–11. Plaited into the pattern of the page as inextricably as if into an interlace may be found the elements of the Temptation: the black demon himself, the victorious form of Christ dominating everything, the Temple in Jerusalem on whose pinnacle Christ was set by the Devil, the angels who bore Him up when the Devil ordered Him to cast Himself down, and below and behind the people of all the kingdoms of the world over whom the Devil offered power. It is not really an illustration of the text any more than the lacertines are pictures of animals—it is an abstraction, a distillation of the significant elements of the episode that are here set down together and woven into a pattern that is a kind of symbolic memorial.

The other illustrations likewise have the character of abstractions, not only of design but of thought. Most of them, however, have in their use of the human form a

monumental quality that contrasts strangely with the fantasy of the more purely ornamental pages. Behind these great pictures of the Virgin and Child, of the Evangelists, of the so-called "Arrest of Christ" (which may actually represent Moses in an episode from Exodus)—behind all of these seem to lie, at perhaps several steps of remoteness, models of a foreign origin. They have often been compared to compositions of the Coptic artists, which may possibly have been known to Irish illuminators through the Coptic monasteries in the south of France. There is also something of the half-Coptic, half-Byzantine monumentality of the Ada School of the late eighth century, which was surely familiar to the Irish monks in their activities in the monasteries of Germany. Whatever models lay behind these pictures, however, the Irish artist has converted them to his own ways. The strange, hypnotic eyes, the stringent organization of the draperies into designs of an almost irritating insistence, the weird snake-like locks, and above all the great haloes patterned like the Irish penannular brooches, complete with their enrichment of crisp interlace and cloisonné enamel, are instinct with the same invention, richness, fantasy, and, above all, emotional tension which infuse the great ornamental pages themselves.

# Records of the National Women's Trade Union League of America

## I.

**C**OMPARATIVELY few women to-day fully comprehend the tremendous difference in their favor between their present standard of living and that of the women who lived a century, or even half a century, before them.

By way of illustration, let us look at the working conditions which existed 100 years ago for the women bookbinders employed by two organizations which, from their ideals and purposes, one would assume to be among the more benevolent of employers. When the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge reduced the wages of these women in 1825, the London Union of Journeymen Bookbinders had merely protested; however, in 1834, the Union stoutly championed the cause of women bookbinders when it brought the charge of unfair wage reductions against the British and Foreign Bible Society. In those days, the mere protest of the Union was in itself an unusual expression of concern over the plight of employed women. Although women had worked in binderies as folders and sewers since the eighteenth century, they still were not eligible for union membership, and the unions in general were bitterly opposed to the employment of women anywhere, chiefly because they were paid less than half of men's wages and thus were becoming a serious economic challenge. In taking up the cause of these women bookbinders in 1834, therefore, the London Union spoke out of a deep conviction when it petitioned:

Your memorialists beg leave to state that there are a number of females (about 200) employed in binding the books of your Society, that the whole of whose wages have been reduced in consequence of the late alteration in the prices of these books. Their wages were before very low. Your memorialists respectfully submit that the making it more difficult and in some cases impossible for females to earn an honest subsistence by their labour, is in the same proportion to give potency to the seducers of female virtue.

What were the wages that had been cut? According to the management of the Bible Society, "competent and industrious women" earned 8/- to 10/- (about \$2.00 to \$2.50) for a 60-hour week, in contrast to the 30/- paid weekly to men "in the same description."

During the nineteenth century, mechanization of industry and the transition from the family, or household, system to an industrialized economy brought with it a great economic dislocation. The so-called sweating system and working conditions which today would be regarded as intolerable were the immediate results. Similar conditions were developing in American industrial centers, and as early as 1816 a Committee of the Congress reported that there were 66,000 women in the cotton factories and 34,000 males, only 10,000 of whom were older than 17. Women in the textile mills of New England labored from sunrise until 7:30 in the evening six days a week for wages ranging from \$2.75 to \$3.25 weekly. In this country, as in England, the exclusion policies of the early unions made it extremely difficult for women workers to better their lot.



Nevertheless, the first women's union was founded in 1825 by the tailoresses of New York, and only a few years later the first scholarly investigation of conditions of work among American women was undertaken by that courageous and crusading publisher and biblioplist, Mathew Carey. Under Carey's urging, and heartened by his active agitation for better wages, a number of Philadelphia women were encouraged to form the Female Improvement Society for the City and County of Philadelphia, the first labor organization in this country to champion the cause of women in general. Although often thwarted, a considerable number of humanitarian movements of this kind continued to try to improve the women workers' lot throughout the nineteenth century. A series of national conventions held between the years 1866 and 1872 by the National Labor Union received representatives from the women's trade unions, and the service of both Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton as delegates symbolizes the close association that existed between the women's suffrage movement and efforts at labor reform. The main national labor groups that succeeded the National Labor Union before the turn of the century, the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor, were among the unions that admitted women to membership.

Despite some real progress, however, the first part of the century saw American women still laboring under almost feudal conditions in many great centers of industry. No really significant organization of women workers had been formed, and while there had been a considerable change in the attitude of the men in unions toward women workers, opposition to their admission to trade unions had by no means entirely disappeared. By 1900, although many women industrial workers had become convinced of the need to join unions, they did not do so because of their igno-

rance of organizing procedures, the fear of immediate dismissal if they should undertake to call a meeting, and the lack of available assistance and leadership. Although new economic and social forces had completely changed the place of women in the world, as yet there was no organization in this country that was effectively meeting their needs. Women were to be found in the worst-paid and the most-sweated occupations throughout industry.

## II.

One of the main forces that led to the improved conditions of women workers today was the activity of two organizations—the Women's Trade Union League, founded in England in 1874 by Mrs. Emma Paterson, and the National Women's Trade Union League of America, founded at Boston in 1903. While the organizations were entirely separate, the contributions of each to the shaping and development of its sister association across the sea were considerable. There was also a natural cooperation between the two groups, although at times their methods and courses differed. The English Women's Trade Union League was founded as the direct result of American inspiration: Mrs. Paterson visited New York in 1873 on her honeymoon and was much impressed by the "successful unions" made up of working women which she found there. With this confirmation of her faith in the possibility that women could organize for their own industrial betterment, she returned to England and founded the Women's Protective and Provident League, which later changed its name to the Women's Trade Union League.

The major purpose of both Leagues was to try to raise women's economic status by helping them to organize into trade unions. Membership in these unions was open to any individual accepting their purposes and both wage earners and persons of in-



dependent means were included, so that the Leagues were remarkably successful as interpreters of the labor point of view to women in general. Both Leagues went out of existence after 47 years of activity—the British League expired in 1921, when it transferred its functions to the Trades Union Congress, and the American League died in 1950. In less than half a century each had effected, among other accomplishments, the important task of educating society in regard to the reasons behind, and the need for, the entry of women into the labor movement. By doing so they helped to establish more securely the right of workers to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing—a right that is now recognized as one of the essentials of the democratic process.

### III.

The story of the National Women's Trade Union League of America is part of the warp and woof of social progress in America during the last half century. Not only was the League an integral part of the story of the feminist movements of the time, but its many activities to secure improved conditions of labor involved it at some point in most of the main social questions of the last five decades.

The records of the American League, presented to the Library of Congress upon the termination of its activities last year, consequently are a unique and fundamental source of important information not only about the American labor movement but also about nearly all of the significant political and economic developments during the period covered. Besides its fundamental purpose of organizing women into trade unions ". . . to help them secure conditions necessary for healthful and efficient work and to obtain a just return for such work," the League carried on an active program for industrial legislation, pioneered in the field of

workers' education through the establishment in 1914 of the Training School for Active Workers in the Labor Movement, and joined with many other reform movements to secure ends consistent with its principles. Among its many accomplishments, the League was in large part responsible for the extensive Federal investigation of the working conditions of women and children made during the administration of President Theodore Roosevelt, which resulted in the creation of the Women's Bureau and the Children's Bureau in the U. S. Department of Labor. Perhaps its greatest achievement in the international field was its sponsorship of the three International Congresses of Working Women which met in Washington in 1919, Geneva in 1921, and Vienna in 1923. During the last two decades of its existence, when women's place in the labor movement had become generally accepted and their working conditions greatly improved, the League turned to such issues as Federal aid to education, civil rights, social security, and the many similar measures considered by Congress during that period.

Few, if any, labor archives have been kept as carefully as the custodians of the League's records preserved their charge. Unusually complete, even to the point of including the actual ballots cast by members of the Executive Board upon business matters of the organization, the papers reflect an awareness of history perhaps unique among American labor organizations during the first quarter of the twentieth century. As a result, they represent a remarkably frank and fully honest accounting of the whys, wherefores, and even the whereases of the actions taken. One may confidently predict not only that the number of historians, economists, political scientists, sociologists, and other scholars who will use this material in the future will be considerable, but that each will find himself owing a debt of no little gratitude

to the far-sighted women who, despite the many other demands upon their time, took such great care to preserve a comprehensive record of their activities.

Filling 29 manuscript boxes and one portfolio, the records comprise approximately 7,000 pieces, a figure that is greatly misleading since the bulk of the records has been chronologically arranged, indexed, and bound into volumes which are counted as single pieces. Eleven boxes, comprising the headquarters records from November 1903 until June 21, 1950, represent, for example, an insignificant piece count, since most of this material, after being bound, amounts to only 32 volumes. A second group of material, filling five boxes, consists of the verbatim records of the proceedings of the League's national conventions held between 1909 and 1947, and a third group, occupying two boxes, is made up of mimeographed, corrected copies of the proceedings of the three International Congresses of Working Women referred to above. A fourth group of records, the correspondence and other miscellaneous papers from about 1903 to 1950, differs from the other sections in that, instead of being arranged chronologically, it has been filed by subject in more than 100 dossiers. Two of the 11 boxes of such material deal with the local Leagues, some of which have continued their activities since the liquidation of the national group. Finally, the gift includes another group of miscellaneous material containing the original seal of the League and a scroll presented to it by the United States Government in recognition of patriotic services during World War I.

Obviously, the archives of this particular kind of organization contain source materials which throw significant, and at times new, light upon nearly all important aspects of the development of American labor during the early part of the present century, as well as upon most of the social questions with which the labor movement

has been concerned. Of special interest are the files of biographical material pertaining to the League's officers and a large number of pieces of correspondence between the League and Members of Congress concerning legislation of importance to the League. Some of the many phases of labor history, economics, and political science that are significantly illuminated by material in the collection are the equal pay and equal rights movements, industrial inspection, minimum wages, health insurance, the shorter hours movement, social security, atomic energy control, trade agreements, the union shop, peace movements, the World Court, and the sweating system, as well as the important pieces of labor and social legislation enacted during the period, such as the Clayton Act, Seaman's Act, Economic Cooperation Act, Fair Labor Standards Act, Labor-Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act, National Industrial Recovery Act, and many others.

More important than scope, however, is the quality of the coverage. Here are the wise counsels of the great Samuel Gompers, the courageous inspirations of Jane Addams, the helpfulness and encouragement of Eleanor Roosevelt, and a wealth of additional manuscripts by such other famous figures in the history of labor and reform movements as—to name but a few—Sophonisba P. Breckenridge, Frank Morrison, Frank Duffy, Margaret Dreier Robins, Mary Anderson, Alice Henry, Rose Schneiderman, Elisabeth Christman, and Frances Perkins. Here, too, are letters and other messages going to, or emanating from, such high places as governors' mansions, State and national legislative bodies, and the White House, as well as similar material relating to nearly all organizations working in the League's field of interest. Among the latter are such groups as the American Association for Labor Legislation, the International Labour Organization, the American Federation of

Labor, the Young Women's Christian Association, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Home Economics Association, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, the National Consumers' League, several international unions, and scores of other organizations.

#### IV.

Beginning with the first volume of the headquarters records, one finds the original "Reports of Meetings Held for the Purpose of Organizing the Woman's [sic] Trade Union League, Boston, November 14th, 17th and 19th, 1903." This historic document is especially interesting in connection with the names mentioned, since many who were then comparatively unknown became nationally famous later. At the first meeting, called during the American Federation of Labor Convention in Boston that year, John R. O'Brien, President of the Clerks' International Protective Union, presided and appointed a committee, which the record tells us was composed of William English Walling, chairman; Mrs. Mary Kenney O'Sullivan, a bookbinder; and Mrs. Nellie D. Parker, of the Woman's Label League, a delegate to the A. F. of L. "from Galesburg," to formulate the Constitution. The Minutes of the second session record that "At this meeting there were present besides those present at the previous meeting, Mr. Robert A. Woods, Mrs. A. Tilton, Miss Vida M. Scudder, Miss Helena L. Dudley, Dr. E. B. Newman, Miss Charlotte Price, Mrs. M. J. Stuckenberg, Miss Belva M. Heron of the University of Nebraska, Mr. Rickard, Mr. Altman, Mr. Chuck and Mr. Kauffman of the United Garment Workers, Mr. Max Morris member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. O'Grady fraternal delegate from Great Britain, and others representing the trade unions and settlements of Boston." They also note that Mr. [James]

O'Grady pointed out "the very useful work accomplished by the Woman's [sic] Trade Union League of Great Britain, of which Lady Dilke has long been President," and that Max Morris said he believed that "the American Federation of Labor would welcome the new movement and that it would prove of especial assistance to the clerks." The record of the third meeting lists, besides those previously mentioned, the following persons who attended: "Mr. Mullen, fraternal delegate from Great Britain, Mr. Tansey, President of the United Textile Workers, Mr. Harry White, President of the United Garment Workers and Mr. Donnelly, President of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen."

The wisdom and experience of the founding members in establishing sound administrative practices at the very outset are also evident throughout the Minutes in passages such as the following:

It was resolved that the Woman's Trade Union League before proceeding to assist in organizing the women in any trade or industry shall communicate with the national or local secretary of the union of that trade or industry where there is any such union in existence.

A resolution was adopted requiring that the Woman's Trade Union League should become in some way affiliated with the central labor bodies wherever such affiliation is possible.

The records of the founding meetings also show that the group passed a resolution asking the A. F. of L. Convention to instruct the Executive Council "to include at least one woman among the organizers of the American Federation of Labor for the ensuing year," and also that while it endorsed the work of the Women's Union Label League, it pledged to assist "without interfering with the jurisdiction of that League over matters pertaining to the Union Label." These Minutes also state that the first officers elected were the following:

Mrs. Mary Morgan Kehew of Boston, President  
Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, Vice President

Mrs. [Mary Kenney] O'Sullivan, Secretary  
Mrs. Mary Donovan of Lynn, Secretary of the  
Central Labor Union of that city, Treasurer

Members of the Executive Board were as follows:

Miss Mary E. McDowell of the University of Chicago Settlement, Chicago

Miss Lillian D. Wald, head of the Nurses Settlement, New York

Miss Mary Freitas of Lowell, a member of the Textile Workers Union

Miss O'Reilly of New York, a member of the Garment Workers Union

Miss Ellen Lindstrom of Chicago, organizer for the garment workers in that city

The progress of the League and the difficulties under which it functioned during the first year are reflected in the Minutes of the second meeting of the National Board, held in Boston on October 7, 1904. The State branches which had been established were reported on as follows:

Miss McDowell reported for Chicago. . . . The League has an office and desk in constant use by members and women's unions. During the Stock Yard strike the League held social receptions with dancing, reports and speeches some fifty days at the gymnasium connected with the University Settlement, and was thus able to encourage and sustain the union. . . .

The New York report was given by Mr. Walling. Organization of women in New York is far from general. The garment workers, neck wear and cigar workers have about the strongest Unions, but the League is in personal contact only through three Union members on the Committee, except in the case of the Shirt Waist Union, which they know very well. The League has about fifty members, got by correspondence and carefully chosen; they are all sympathizers. As yet no meeting has been held for them. The tendency is to restrict membership closely. Miss Daly told about overall girls who had been forced to organize by manufacturers who wanted the privilege of the label. These girls have become good unionists and their case proves that enforced Unionism may be very beneficial. . . .

The Boston report followed from Miss Barnum. Women's Unions in [Boston] are few and not very strong. They are chiefly in tobacco stripping, book binding, typographic, laundry and hatters trades. There is even a prejudice against unions among the workers themselves. There has been no

restriction of membership in the Boston League, and to some extent the interest of the woman suffragists, socialists and professional women has been enlisted. . . .

At what was then called the "First National Conference of the Woman's Trade Union League, March 26, 1905," Mr. Gompers was the principal speaker. Concerning the work that the League was doing, the transcript of his address found among the archives contains this statement:

"It is not a work of Charity! [Applause.] It is not a work of endowing someone with a gratuity. It is instituted so that the girls and women may be placed in a position where they may be helped to help themselves." [Vigorous applause.]

There are many letters and other documents by, or pertaining to, Samuel Gompers throughout the papers, but none so clearly reveals how this cigarmaker who had turned chief spokesman for American labor exercised a strong and firm leadership over his followers than does the letter he wrote to Mrs. Margaret Dreier Robins, then President of the League, on August 31, 1915. This long letter has a special timeliness today in view of the intense struggle that has been going on in the American labor movement during the last few years over this same question of autonomous rights of affiliated bodies. Mr. Gompers began his letter by referring to the action which the League had taken in endorsing a report of its Committee on Judicial Decisions in opposition to A. F. of L. policy and continued:

The action of the Women's Trade Union League is greatly to be regretted because of the fact that organizations associated together in the trade union movement ought to present a united front against the attacks of all enemies. There is not an enemy of organized labor that does not delight to find some flaw in the achievements of the American Federation of Labor, to predict some shortcoming of legislation secured by it and to seek in every way to discredit or minimize what the movement has accomplished. For this reason it does seem as though the members of the organized



labor movement ought not to officially endorse statements that only furnish ammunition to the enemy. Whatever differences we may have among ourselves; whatever of doubt we may entertain—that ought to be a matter for our personal conferences in order that we may find ways to overcome the difficulties. Any weakness in our position ought not to be made public by an official statement which can not but fail to give comfort and aid to our enemies.

There are so many who are eagerly seeking and waiting for an opportunity to tear down the trade union movement that the burden of the work seems some times almost overwhelming. Yet the progress that we have purchased so dearly must not be lost through the lack of courage or wisdom. . . .

Much as I admire independence in thought and action, I think that intelligence recognizes that we shall ourselves restrict our own independence to a statement of facts which we know. It seems to me that the women associated together in the Women's Trade Union League can enjoy the greatest independence and the greatest of liberty when they are willing to cooperate with the Trade Union movement in order to further the cause of organized labor and when they take good care that nothing they say or do will contribute to the opposition against the workers of the labor movement. . . .

While from some viewpoints a little opposition here and there, an official expression of difference of opinion, a clashing of interest may appear to be for the time being of little consequence, and in fact a manifestation of independence, my long experience in the labor movement has convinced me that these things are not of small importance but have a very great influence upon the solidarity and the unity of the whole movement. . . .

While there is an earnestness and a seriousness of purpose that one would expect from papers of this nature, these early pioneers of the labor movement were not without their sense of humor. Here, in part, is one example, dated 1905, referring to a meeting of garment workers:

The occasion is in honor  
Of the button-hole brigade,  
Loyal band of union toilers,  
Though the rest be renegade.

'Tis an ancient trade they work at  
For the need of button-holes  
Has been great since our first parents  
In fair Eden risked their souls.

Yet the irony of fate is  
That no union there can be  
In a button-hole—its nature  
Is quite to the contrary. . . .

Another highlight among the papers from these early years is a letter from Mr. Gompers, dated July 27, 1915, to Miss Mary Anderson, later the first head of the Women's Bureau, addressed to her as "Organizer, American Federation of Labor" and enclosing her commission as a general organizer for the A.F. of L. for a four-month period at a salary of "\$6.00 per day six days per week." Of similar interest, as a harbinger of greatness still to come, is an announcement, dated 1905, that a young lady named Miss Rose Schneiderman, of the Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers Union, would speak at a forthcoming rally on "Why we believe in Unions." Finally, it is perhaps important to note that the records of the National Conference held at Norfolk, Va., on November 13, 1907, reveal that the name of the League was changed to the *National Women's Trade Union League* as part of a general constitutional revision effected at that time.

Turning to a more recent period, one finds much significant material relating to the work of the League in connection with the development of the Government's social program. On December 29, 1932, for example, Elisabeth Christman, Secretary-Treasurer of the League, wrote a letter to the Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt (then President-elect) at the Governor's Mansion in Albany, which began: "May I on behalf of the Executive Board of the National Women's Trade Union League of America present for your consideration the name of Miss Frances Perkins as Secretary of Labor of the U. S. Department of Labor?" Miss Christman went on to predict that "The usefulness of the U. S. Department of Labor to workers and employers would be even more fully



demonstrated than ever before under her leadership."

When the program of the Roosevelt administration was initiated the League actively engaged in support of the Administration's views concerning legislation pending in Congress, and there are many letters from the League during this period to Senators, Congressmen, and the new President, with their replies. Much of this material has a timeliness that makes it difficult to realize that it is now almost two decades old. On February 18, 1933, for example, Miss Schneiderman, President, and Miss Christman, Secretary, addressed a letter to "The Honorable Alben W. Barkley, Member, Committee on Banking and Currency, Washington, D. C.," informing him of the League's backing of Federal aid for the support and maintenance of public schools. They added, in words that might have been written only this year in connection with pending legislation on the same subject:

For future workers, both men and women, our public schools offer a fundamental preparation. . . . To reduce the efficiency of either the operation or the maintenance of the schools is to rob these future workers of their only opportunity to secure what Americans believe is an inalienable right—an education.

The war clouds that were gathering also drew the League into participation in international affairs on an even larger scale than in the past. In May 1940, the League issued a statement endorsing the Administration's program in foreign relations. The copy preserved in these files reflects well the underlying loyalty and awareness of

the American labor movement that is being expressed in much the same terms in the present crisis:

There is no choice left for this country except to equip herself as quickly as is humanly possible to meet any emergency. President Roosevelt has been warning the people for two years or more of the things that are now coming to pass, and the League pledges its full support to the President in his expressed intention of giving material aid to the victims of aggression . . . and of preparing our own country to defend to the uttermost its democratic form of government.

## V.

The foregoing fragments are sufficient to indicate the greatness of spirit that motivated the National Women's Trade Union League in its services to the American people. The disbanding of the League last year, due to lack of personnel and funds to carry on its work, undoubtedly created a vacuum in the American social scene that will not easily be filled. However, the many thousands of women members of trade unions today will reap countless benefits that will continue throughout the years to come because of the League's efforts to make their admission on an equal footing possible. Also, the many hundreds of women throughout the labor movement who received their labor education and training in courses sponsored by the League will unquestionably continue to work in the same humanitarian spirit.

MILTON M. PLUMB

[Mr. Plumb, formerly Information Officer of the Library of Congress, is now Assistant Editor of the CIO News.]



## AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

### Executive Council

President, Samuel Gompers,  
Secretary, Frank Higgins,  
Treasurer, Daniel J. Tobin,  
227 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Fifth Vice-President, James Duggan,  
212 E. 10th St., Kansas City, Mo.  
Second Vice-President, John F. Taylor,  
Commercial Union Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Third Vice-President, James Hurst,  
Corydon Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.  
Fourth Vice-President, William Green,  
1202-4 Northside Bank Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Fifth Vice-President, W. D. Mann,  
80 East High Street, Detroit, Mich.  
Sixth Vice-President, T. A. Sherrill,  
115 Van Winkle St., Chicago, Ill.  
Seventh Vice-President, James P. McGuire,  
222 East Washington Street, Indianapolis, Ind.  
Eighth Vice-President, Matthew Wons,  
611 Bishop Street, Chicago, Ill.

CW-MH

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CABLE ADDRESS, AFEL

Washington, D. C. September 17, 1921.

Mrs. Raymond Robbins,  
National Women's Trade Union League,  
1437 West Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Madam:

The American Federation of Labor wants your cooperation in organizing a demonstration of public opinion that will convince the world that the American people heartily endorse America's effort to secure international agreement to limitation of armament.

America is looking with hopeful yearning to the world conference that is called to convene in the city of Washington on November 11. It is our sincere hope, as it is yours, that this third anniversary of Armistice Day shall mark the beginning of orderly, constructive policies in world relations that shall place the progress of civilization and peace above every other consideration. If we are to justify our faith in human intelligence we must make this coming armistice anniversary a definite turning point in human progress making humanitarian idealism a living, practical force in directing human affairs.

It is because the American Federation of Labor sees in the coming conference a great opportunity to realize the ideals in defense of which our nation assumed its burden in the world war that we are planning as part of our program a disarmament demonstration for Armistice Day. Definite steps for a great national disarmament demonstration are under way and we hope that all other national patriotic organizations will help in working out a national program that will make the demonstration truly representative of the real spirit and desire of the American people for the limitation of armament.

There is no way to secure an expression of national opinion except through some affirmative action. The issue is too important for us as a people to take any chance of letting the International Conference on Limitation of Armament enter its deliberations without concrete evidence of what the men and women of this country desire that conference to do.

The enclosed letter will show you what the American

*A Samuel Gompers letter in the records of the National Women's Trade Union League of America.*

-2-

Federation of Labor is planning for Armistice Day. We come to you with the request that your organization join in this citizens' demonstration, not with any idea of labor domination but because Labor wishes to induce all the constructive organizations of the country to join in a common program for a common purpose in the interest of humanity.

Will your organization cooperate in this effort to give effective expression to national disapproval of continuing huge expenditures for armament? It will conserve time if you act at once, advising your local organizations to get in touch with the local central labor union and the local committee on disarmament demonstration and then write me what steps have been taken.

Let us all do everything in our power to make the International Conference for Limitation of Armament a glorious success.

Very truly yours,

*Samuel Gompers*

President,  
American Federation of Labor.

Enclosure.

# Annual Reports on Acquisitions





# Aeronautics

**P**ROGRESS in aeronautical acquisitions during the last twelve months may be described in terms usually applied to an iceberg; for the one-ninth that is visible, there are eight-ninths more beneath the surface. Many continuing negotiations for materials have been brought to the point of fruition; many new negotiations have been opened. Still, even in instances where firm agreements have been made and there is no question of the final outcome, materials contracted for have not yet been physically received. As a result of this situation, the major part of the current report is devoted to a single collection.

## Italian Aeronautical Collection

Among printed materials, the most significant acquisition of the year was an Italian collection of some 2,631 pieces purchased through the Daniel Guggenheim Book Fund from the Libreria già Nardecchia in Rome. Assembled over a long span of years by two Italian private collectors, this group of materials complements the Tissandier, Hoernes, Silberer, and Hildebrandt collections already in the Library, which comprise the best of aeronautical literature in the French and German languages. Although the collection is predominantly Italian, it also contains French (359), German (81), English (75), Latin (7), Portuguese (2), Spanish (1), Dutch (1), and Czech (1) titles. Analyzed from a chronological standpoint it is found to include 1 sixteenth-century, 9 seventeenth-century, 41 eighteenth-century, and 349 nineteenth-century imprints, with the balance dating from the present century.

Considering them as a whole, the materials cannot be said to comprise great and expensive rarities or to contain many fine examples of printing, illustration, and binding; rather are they utilitarian and documentary, representing the collectors' intelligent subject approach to the development of Italian aviation and their attention to details of planning, production, and technological progress. The collection is exceedingly varied in content, including besides books much material in ephemeral form—pamphlets, exhibit and trade catalogs, reprints, extracts from journals, instruction handbooks, technical manuals for aircraft, special issues of journals, government documents, and conference programs and proceedings—materials which, notwithstanding their importance, are often overlooked by collectors and are easily lost.

Despite the preponderance of works relating to aeronautics, some titles of general scientific and literary interest are included, particularly of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. Earliest of these—chronologically the first in the collection—is a folio edition of Aulus Gellius' *Noctes Atticae* (Bologna, 1503), an entertaining book of anecdotes in the form of a literary diary with comments by Gellius and quotations from others upon a wide variety of subjects. Written by the Latin author and grammarian in the second century of our era and first printed in 1469, *Noctes Atticae* records at length the story of the Greek Archytas of Tarentum (ca. 426–347 B. C.) who used a dove as the model for his wooden flying bird. The different descriptions of the device do not make clear how, or if, it functioned or on what

principle it was based. Gellius thought that Archytas had contrived the flight of the dove by "some lamp, or other fire within it, which might produce such a forcible rarefaction" of the air that it became what we today would call a gas. The book, which is not in its original binding, was edited by Filippo Beroaldi and published only two years before his death. The printer's name, Benedictus Hectoris, and the date, the first of February 1503, are given in the colophon.

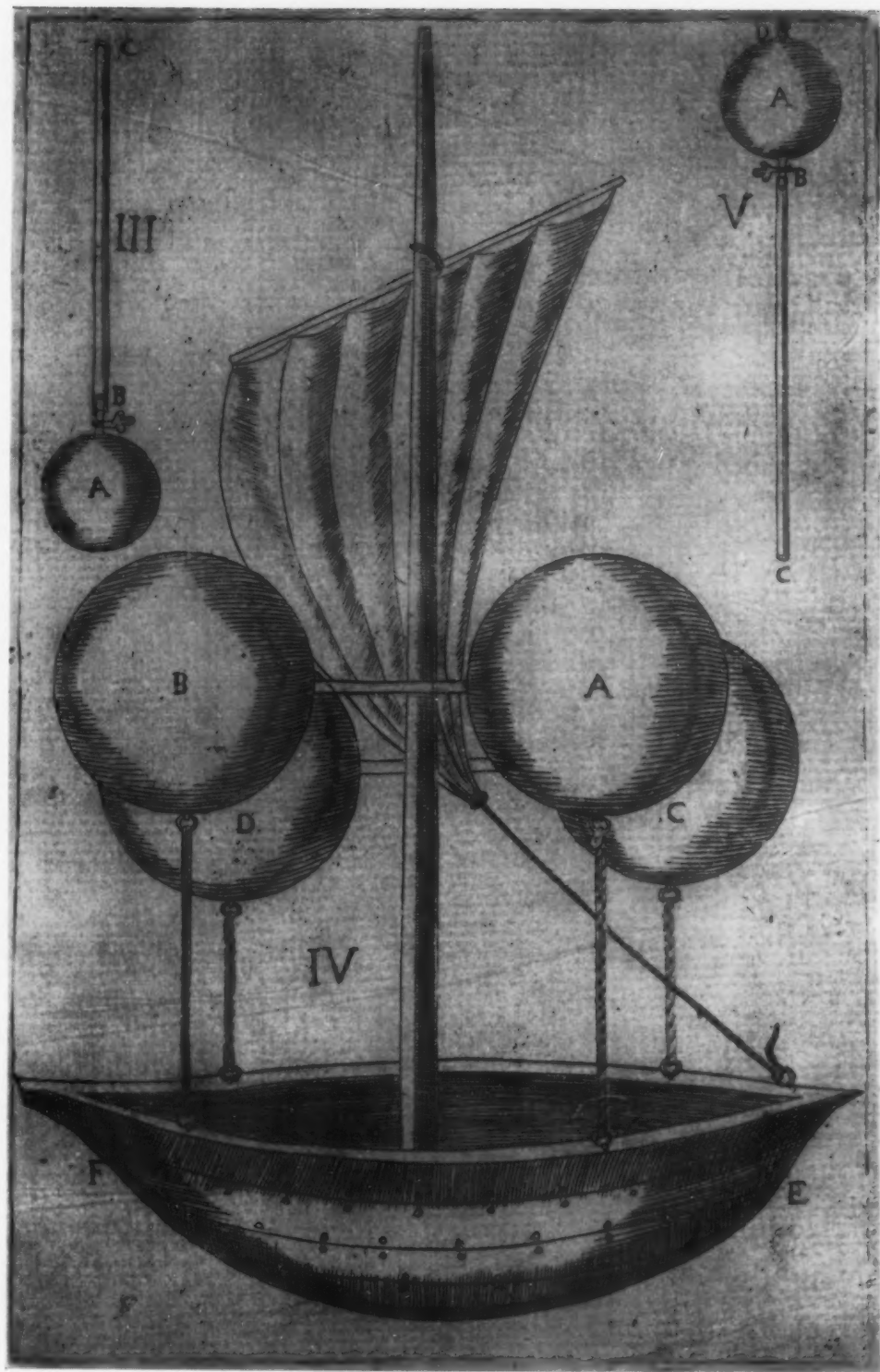
A small number of titles of early modern aeronautical fiction are represented in the collection. Perhaps the most celebrated example is an original edition of the entertaining romance *Histoire comique . . . contenant les estats & empires de la lune* (Lyon, 1662) by Cyrano de Bergerac, in which are described aerial trips to the lunar and solar worlds, achieved by such chimerical means as the lifting powers of dew when contained in glass balls and subjected to the sun's rays, or of a "very light machine of iron" drawn upwards through the atmosphere by a lodestone. Samuel Johnson is represented by two editions of the *History of Rasselas; Prince of Abyssinia* (English edition, Paris, 1842, and Italian edition, Leghorn, 1825) with its well-known chapter, "A Dissertation on the Art of Flying." The Library has hitherto lacked these editions.

Aside from these literary curiosities, the Italian aeronautical collection is especially rich in works dealing with the historical development of Italian aviation and covers the accumulated results of aeronautical research and experimentation from the earliest times to the invention of practical airships and airplanes. In most cases, the seventeenth-century titles are aeronautical only in the sense that they contain chapters on the possibility of flight, though they are important for the history of science in general. In this category, *Prodromo; ovvero, Saggio di alcune inventioni nuove premesso all'arte maestra* (Brescia, 1670) by the Jesuit Francesco Lana Terzi is especially

significant for the chapter on a flying boat and the accompanying copperplate engraving, which constitute the first properly formulated proposal for a lighter-than-air craft. The author envisaged a boat-shaped car which would be lifted into the air by means of the ascensive power of four large hollow globes of very thin copper from which the air had been extracted and which, weighing less than the air they displaced, would consequently float in it [see illustration].

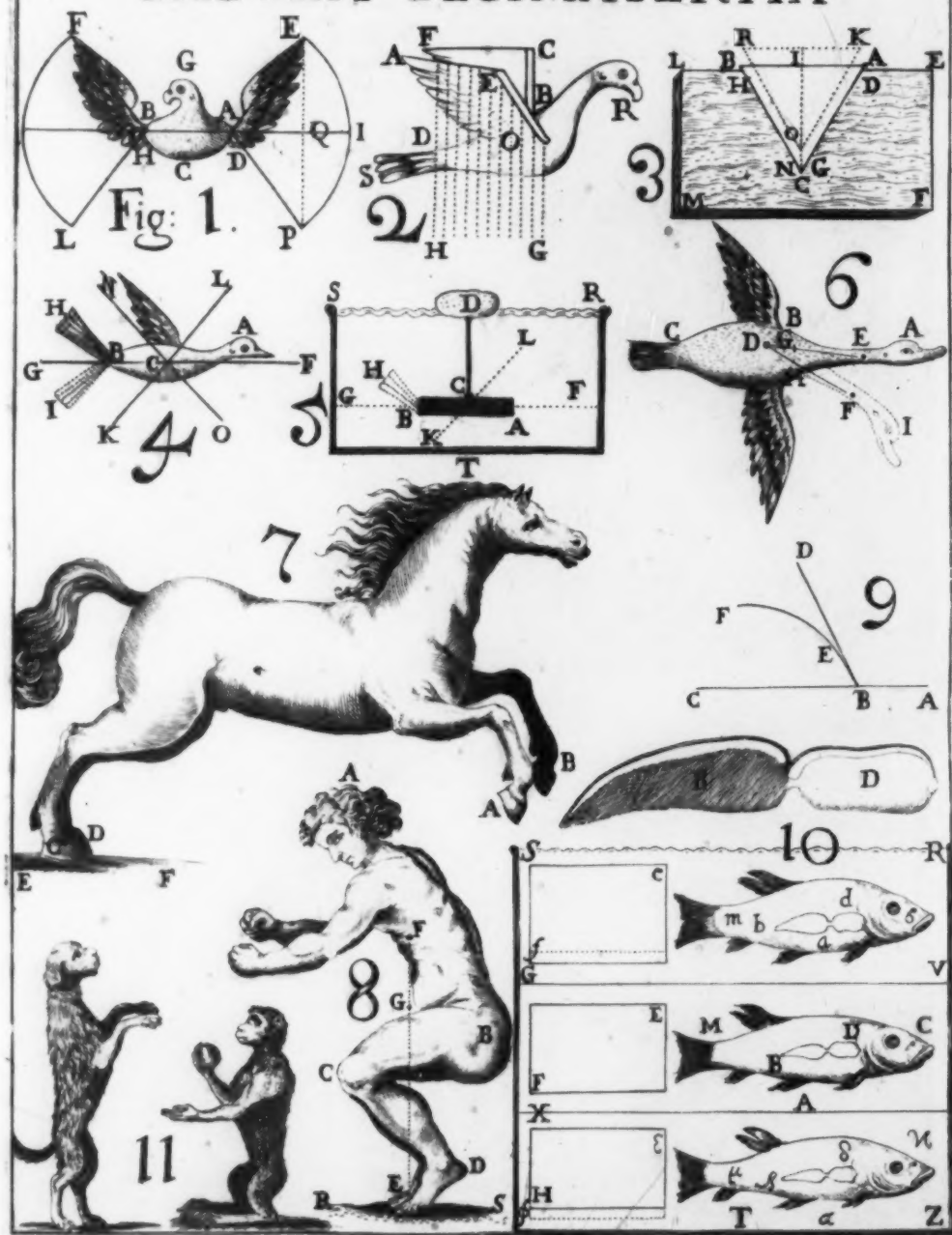
Lana Terzi's contemporary, Giovanni Alfonso Borelli, professor at the College of San Pantaleo degli Scolopi at Rome, is represented by four works of perhaps equal importance with the *Prodromo*, but only the critical treatise *De motu animalium* (1st ed., 2 vols., Rome, 1680-81) need be noted here [see illustration]. Borelli in this work contributed to the early literature of aeronautics with a lengthy discussion of the mechanical basis of bird flight in which he concluded that flapping-wing flight by man is impossible because his pectoral muscles are much less powerful in proportion to his total weight than is true of the anatomy of birds: "Est impossibile, ut homines propriis viribus artificiosè volare possint." The copy of Borelli's masterwork which comes to the Library among the Italian materials is a duplicate of the two-volumes-in-one Naples edition of 1734 already in the Rare Books Division. In the Naples edition *De motu animalium* is followed by *De motu musculorum, et De effervescencia, et fermentatione* by Jean Bernoulli who, in 1705, succeeded his elder brother Jacques in the chair of mathematics at the University of Basel.

Among early books inspired by the invention of the balloon is the *Raccolta universale di tutte le esperienze, osservazioni, riflessioni ec. all'occasione delle macchine o palloni aerostatici* (Genoa, 1784), which includes an Italian translation of the first authoritative historical treatise on aerostation by the French scientist Faujas de



Copperplate engraving of Francesco Lana Terzi's flying boat illustrating his *PRODROMO; OVERO, SAGGIO DI ALCUNE INVENTIONI NUOVE PREMESSO ALL'ARTE MAESTRA* (Brescia, 1670).

# TABVLA DECIMATERTIA



From Giovanni Alfonso Borelli's *DE MOTU ANIMALIUM* (Rome, 1680-81).



Saint-Fond. Other pamphlets and publications dating from the same period relate to the operation and construction of balloons or contain reports of individual balloon voyages. Deserving of mention in this category are the first two volumes of *Il Felsineo* (1840-42), a weekly journal containing an account of the aeronautical experiences of Antonio Comaschi, celebrated Italian aeronaut.

Practically all the modern popular histories are represented, including those of Attilio Calderara, Leonino da Zara, and Lino Piazza. Finest of all of these is the folio volume, *L'aeronautica italiana nell'immaginario, 1487-1875* (Milan, 1938) by Timina Caproni and Achille Bertarelli, published in a limited edition and embellished with numerous excellent plates, portraits, diagrams, and facsimile documents.

The most significant items on the history of American aviation are those relating to the Wright brothers and Glenn Curtiss. In 1909, Wilbur Wright was invited to Rome and through this visit gave practical aviation in Italy its start. Shortly after his arrival from France on April 1, he began the training of Lieutenants Savoia (Army) and Mario Calderara (Navy), the latter gaining the distinction of being the first Italian to make a solo flight. Wilbur's performance caused great excitement and he was everywhere received with acclaim. King Victor Emmanuel honored him by an unexpected visit to the field to watch the flights and appeared with a folding camera slung over his shoulder like any other tourist. Later he was photographed chatting with Wilbur and Orville (still convalescent from his Fort Myer accident the previous September) and their sister Katharine. It was on this occasion that Wilbur allowed a bioscope operator to accompany him and photograph the countryside around Centocelle, thus producing the first motion picture ever taken from an airplane in flight. Twelve separate items relate to this early episode

in the Wrights' career. One of the best accounts is in the well-documented, beautifully illustrated *Pionieri dell'aviazione in Italia* by Mario Cobianchi (Rome, 1943).

Later in the same year, Glenn Curtiss visited Italy to attend the Brescia aviation meet in September, where he won the Grand Prize. On September 11, while participating in the passenger-carrying contest, Curtiss achieved a remarkable success in taking up another person in his rather small machine—the passenger being the poet-soldier-author, Gabriele d'Annunzio. This was accomplished by wiring a board to the top of the lower wing and having the pilot and passenger cling precariously to the struts and wires. Among publications relating to this event, perhaps the most elaborate is the 183-page official guide, *Il circuito aereo di Brescia* (September 1909).

The colorful D'Annunzio figures prominently in many of the collection's publications, in four of which he appears as the author. *Il volo di G. d'Annunzio su Vienna* ([Rome, 1918?]) comprises a facsimile reproduction of an autograph letter of D'Annunzio to Vamba (Luigi Bertelli), dated August 15, 1918, enclosing the autograph of a message dropped from the air on August 9, 1918, when D'Annunzio led seven Sva aircraft of his Serenissima squadron in a flight to Vienna. This record of a pioneer psychological warfare mission, in which the Viennese were warned that they were fighting a losing battle, also contains a letter-press copy of the message leaflet across which are printed in red the device, "*Donec ad metam,*" D'Annunzio's signature, and the date, and a final printed page describing the flight itself and the participants. D'Annunzio's covering letter to Bertelli destined the original of the historic message to the University of Rome. The date of the present reproduction is not given.

The development of Italian aviation in

its civil and military aspects is well documented in the Italian collection. A large group of materials relating to civil aviation, especially the aircraft manufacturing industry, includes company instruction manuals, handbooks for aircraft and engines, and exhibit and trade catalogs, notably those of such producers as the Caproni, Fiat, Macchi, Breda, Marchetti, and Isotta-Fraschini companies. An exceptionally well-illustrated volume in this category is Gianni Caproni's compilation, *Gli aeroplani Caproni. Studi, progetti, realizzazioni dal 1909 al 1935* (Milan, 1937), which traces the development of Caproni aircraft from the original 1909 Ca 1 biplane to the Ca 133S monoplane which went into production in 1937. Many of the items relate to Italian commercial flying which started in 1911 when the first civil flying school was opened and an air-mail service was established between Venice and Bologna. Many others, chiefly pamphlets, reflect the expansionist ideas which influenced commercial aviation following World War I as, for example, *Le comunicazioni aeree verso l'Oriente* (Rome, 1932) and other monographs by Antonio Pirozzi. Important airline publications previously unrepresented in the Library include *Portolano aereo ad uso degli aeronaviganti* issued in 1939 by Ala Littoria, s. a., *Itinerari aerei sul Mediterraneo* issued by the Società Aerea Mediterranea in 1931, and *In volo da Roma all'America latina* issued by the transatlantic air carrier Linee Aeree Transcontinentali Italiane.

Many titles on military and naval aviation reflect trends that prevailed under the Mussolini regime. Perhaps deserving of first mention are three editions, 1921, 1927, and 1928 (the first previously lacking in the Library), of one of the most influential but controversial books on military air doctrine, General Giulio Douhet's famous *Il dominio dell'aria. Saggi sull'arte della guerra aerea*, first published in Rome in 1921. The book maintains that victory in

modern war depends upon command in the air and that the strategic use of air power is dominant over all other forms of warfare. This philosophy, first pronounced by the Italian air strategist in 1910 and fully enunciated in 1930 in his posthumously published work, *La guerra del 19...* (Rome, 1930), had a marked effect on the air policy of Italy and many other nations before World War II. Of the sixteen Douhet items and editions in the Italian aeronautical collection, only three were found to be duplicated in the Library's holdings.

Chronologically first among the military titles are those which deal with Italian aviation in World War I. These include Guido Milanese's *Albatros; l'aviazione navale in guerra* (Milan, 1920), Luigi Contini's *L'aviazione italiana in guerra* (Milan, 1934), and numerous others memorializing the exploits of Italy's pilots and aces, Francesco Barraca, Flavio Baracchini, Gianino Ancillotto, Gabriele d'Annunzio, and their contemporaries. The first major combat operation of the Italian Air Force after World War I was that against Abyssinia (1935), followed, after a short interval, by the Italian intervention in the Spanish Civil War (1937). Significant titles dealing with these expansionist ventures include Vittorio Beonio-Brocchieri's *Cieli d'Etiopia, avventure di un pilota di guerra* (Milan, 1936), Guido Mattioli's *L'aviazione fascista in A. S.* (Rome, 1937) and his *L'aviazione legionaria in Spagna* (Rome, 1938), and Valentino Tocci's *Duelli aerei* (Rome, 1939). Singularly few treatises on Italian aviation in World War II are present. Of such titles may be cited *Uomini e macchine dell'aviazione fascista* (Turin, 1940) by Bruno Montanari, *Coccarde tricolori; documentazione sul contributo dell'aeronautica italiana alla guerra di liberazione* (Rome, 1945), issued as a special supplement to the *Giornale dell'aviatore*, and *Storia di 10 mila aeroplani* (Milan, 1947) by Franco Pagliano.

Guido Mattioli's *Mussolini, Aviator, and*

*His Work for Aviation* (Rome, 1938) is illustrative of much of the literature of the Fascist period. Included in the Italian materials are no less than 24 works by this prolific writer and seven are editions of the Mussolini biography—four Italian editions, as well as translations into English, French, and German—all published in Rome. Among other important Mussolini items not previously represented in the Library are Cesare Redaelli's *Iniziando Mussolini alle vie del cielo* (Milan, 1933) and *L'aviazione negli scritti e nella parola del Duce* issued by the Ministero dell'Aeronautica (Rome, 1937). In his interesting memoirs Redaelli, who taught Mussolini to fly in 1919, tells how Mussolini's zest for flying was an expression of the vigor and enthusiasm of the growing Fascist movement. The compilation of Mussolini's writings, messages, and addresses covers the period 1909 to 1937 and records many notable events in the history of Italian aviation.

Special note should also be made of the comprehensive documentation of the life and career of one of the most colorful of all Italian airmen, Air Marshal Italo Balbo, who developed the *esprit de corps* of the Italian Air Service and made aviation popular throughout the nation by organizing famous mass air flights, seemingly in an effort to realize the prophecies of his more doctrinaire colleague, General Douhet. As described by a group of journalists in *Passeggiate aeree sul Mediterraneo* (Milan, 1929), Balbo took 61 flying boats on a circuit of the Western Mediterranean, stopping in Spain and in France. After two more mass flights to the Eastern Mediterranean in 1929 and to Brazil in 1931, Balbo in 1933 led a flight of 24 Savoia-Marchetti S-55 flying boats from Orbetello to Chicago and back to Rome. This flight was the climax of his career for, upon his return, though he was made Air Marshal, he was also named governor of Libya and removed from active duty with the Air Force, apparently because of Mussolini's

resentment at his popularity. He lost his life on June 28, 1940, when the Italian airplane in which he was flying was accidentally shot down by anti-aircraft batteries of the cruiser *San Giorgio* anchored off Tobruk. Of the more than a dozen separate items and numerous related accounts by and about Balbo, mention need be made here only of the important *Vita di Italo Balbo, documentario pubblicato sotto gli auspici del Ministero dell'Africa Italiana* edited by Giuseppe Bucciante (Novara, 1940) which has hitherto been wanting in the Library.

In the field of aeronautical science and research, world renown has been gained by a number of Italians among whom perhaps the best known is Gaetano Arturo Crocco, professor of aeronautical engineering at the University of Rome, a member of the Papal Academy, Inspector-General of the Air Force Engineering Corps, and associate member of numerous foreign academies and research institutes. He is credited with having reached a theoretical solution of the problem of lateral stability as early as 1903 independently of, but on the same general principle as, the Wright brothers. Twenty-seven separate contributions by Crocco are a part of the collection, only three of which are identified as having been previously in the Library. The first of the Crocco items, *La dinamica degli aerostati dirigibili*, is dated 1907. From the studies and researches of Crocco and his collaborator Ricaldoni was evolved the first experimental Italian airship of 90,000 cubic feet which flew in 1908. Studies relating to Crocco's semirigid type of construction and his apparatus for deriving the shape of the cross section of an airship envelope, as well as his method and apparatus for determining the deformation of airship envelopes, are well represented in the collection.

Other research scientists, professors, and engineers whose works appear here include Professor Enrico Pistolesi of the University

of Pisa and editor of the technical journal *L'aerotecnica*; Professor Modesto Panetti, Laboratorio di Aeronautica del Politecnico di Torino; Professor Antonio Eula, Scuola di Ingegneria Aeronautica dell'Università di Roma; and Celestini Uselli, co-designer with Crocco, Nobile, and Prassone of the airship *Roma* which was sold to the United States after World War I. Appropriate for mention here also are the six works by Lt. Gen. Alessandro Guidoni, who organized the Italian aircraft industry and created the Aeronautical Engineers Corps. The Aeronautical Research and Test Center of Montecelio, which was opened on April 27, 1935, and was one of the best equipped laboratories in Europe at the time, was named for him.

Following the tradition of Angelo Mosso's early researches on mountain illness, Italian specialists have made important contributions to aviation medicine, and more than a score of works in the collection are in this field. They range from the works of Bruno Aliotta, among which is his *Igiene dell'aviatore* (Rome, 1914), to the World War II period, in which we find the impressive three-volume *Trattato di medicina aeronautica* (Rome, 1942), edited by Arturo Monaco, Agostino Gemelli, and Rodolfo Margaria, with the collaboration of other outstanding authorities in the medical field. Professor Amedeo Herlitzka, physiologist of the University of Turin, is another important scientific personage represented among the authors of medical treatises. Finally, mention should be made of the *Atti del II° Convegno di Medicina Aeronautica* published under the auspices of the Commissione Centrale Medica of the Reale Unione Nazionale Aeronautica and containing the significant papers presented at the Milan Conference on Aviation Medicine, October 9-10, 1937.

The portion of the collection dealing with air law is distinguished by the many books and related national and international conference reports and proceedings

which now become available in the Library of Congress for the first time. Five works by Professor Amedeo Giannini of the University of Rome are present, his *Saggi di diritto aeronautico* (Milan, 1932) being especially worthy of note. Other well-known jurists represented are Professor Antonio Ambrosini, of the Aerial Law Institute founded at the Rome Aeronautical School in 1927, and Professor Pietro Cogliolo, of the University of Genoa. Typical of the conference proceedings is the 454-page *Procès-verbaux des séances et annexes* of the Conférence Internationale de Navigation Aérienne held in Paris, May 18-June 29, 1910.

Several standard reference and bibliographical works also form part of the collection. Worthy of special mention are 25 contributions by Giuseppe Boffito, the compiler of one of the most outstanding of aeronautical bibliographies, *Biblioteca aeronautica italiana illustrata* (Florence, 1929, and supplement, 1937). The most significant of these is "Bibliografia cronologica dell'aeronautica italiana da Leonardo da Vinci al 1875" compiled by Boffito with the collaboration of Paolo Arrigoni and published in *L'aeronautica italiana nell'immagine, 1487-1875* of Caproni, mentioned above. Although there is a fine and extensive group of almost a hundred of the publications of Gaston Tissandier, the French air pioneer, bibliophile, and bibliographer, most are duplicated in the Library's Tissandier collection.

The foregoing summary analysis of the Italian aeronautical collection and brief description of selected items can give only a meager idea of its character, variety, and scope. It is apparent, however, that through this purchase the Library's collections have been strengthened in an area which needed development. Not only does this acquisition have the bibliographical value of filling important lacunae, but the many basic scientific works and special contributions of historians and other



writers now made available should prove of practical utility to aeronautical research and a distinct benefit to students of Italian culture.

### Original Plans of Randolph Field

An interesting and important recent acquisition is a series of 41 original sketches, plans, architectural drawings, and related materials incorporating the basic design and construction features of the Air Force's greatest training base, Randolph Field, Texas. These materials are the gift of Brig. Gen. Harold Lyman Clark, who, as a first lieutenant in the Air Corps, personally produced or inspired most of the architectural design work for the Randolph Field project 20-odd years ago.

Consequent to the passage of the Air Corps Act of 1926 and the revival of War Department and public interest in rebuilding the air strength of the Army which had fallen off dangerously after World War I, the creation of an Air Corps Training Center of modern design, with facilities suitable not only for immediate use but capable of almost unlimited future expansion, became a requirement of first priority. The problem fascinated Lieutenant Clark who, before turning to flying, had been trained as an architect. Between August and November 1927, Clark, who was assigned to other duties, spent most of his leisure hours sketching out his ideas for a model air training center, though at that time neither the site nor the name of the proposed installation had been decided on. From these sketches, worked up as a study for a general layout plan dated November 1, 1927, originated the physical plant of Randolph Field which, by virtue of its unprecedented compactness and completeness, was soon referred to as "the air city."

This original study of the layout plan is chronologically the first in the series which has now come to the Library. In the second study, dated November 13, 1927, it was

elaborated at larger scale to show the building requirements for a training center of four units, three of which were to accommodate primary, basic, and advanced instruction while the fourth housed a repair depot and school of aviation medicine. This enlarged study was accepted as the basic plan for the proposed new installation by the Assistant Chief of the Air Corps, Brig. Gen. Frank P. Lahm, who had been designated as Commanding General, Air Corps Training Center.

Item 4 of the series, a linen tracing of the basic plan, was submitted to the Chief of the Air Corps, Maj. Gen. James E. Fechet, as an official plan. This linen tracing of December 23, 1927, was the first version to indicate the adaptation of the layout plan to a specific site, viz, the "Cibolo" tract, so called from the Cibolo Creek which flowed near its northeastern corner.

Succeeding items carry the plan through the successive stages of its chronological evolution: No. 6 accompanied the Proceedings of the Site Selection Board; No. 7 shows the building area squared into the prevailing wind; No. 8 gives the basic design of Randolph Field as finally adopted; No. 11, developed at General Lahm's request and submitted by him to higher authority as a possible alternative, shows the building area arranged in a circular pattern as opposed to the rectangular one of the approved design. Items 13 through 32 are sketches and more formal drawings, including floor plans and elevations, of the principal structures—the administration building, cadet barracks, primary flying school, hospital, officers' quarters, academic building, post exchange, and engineer shops. No. 33, dated December 27, 1928, is a copy of the final layout of Randolph Field as drawn by George B. Ford, consulting architect for the project, recognized in his day as the leading American authority on city planning. Comparison of this item with No. 8 reveals how few and minor were the

changes made in Lieutenant Clark's original plan.

Items 34 through 41 are documents relating to the Randolph Field project. Perhaps the most interesting for the historian are: No. 36—a manuscript list of estimated costs (after the Panama Canal, the construction of Randolph Field was the most expensive engineering venture undertaken by the Army up to 1931); No. 38—copy of a press release giving the history of Randolph Field to January 15, 1930; Nos. 39 and 40—a historical summary and letter on the planning of Randolph Field prepared by General Clark expressly to accompany the gift of the materials to the Library; and No. 41—a checklist of items comprising the gift.

The acquisition of the Randolph Field plans is particularly significant since it is the first instance of the Library's being made the repository for the original designs of any component of the great system of airfields which has been developed in this country in the past 40 years and which contributes so vitally to the position of the United States as the world's leading air power.

### Americana

In the field of aeronautical Americana, opportunities for acquiring wanting items occur very infrequently because the holdings of the Library have for many years been virtually complete. Special mention may therefore be made of the acquisition of a noteworthy early American aeronautical imprint, Rufus Porter's *Aerial Navigation; the Practicability of Traveling Pleasantly and Safely from New-York to California in Three Days, Fully Demonstrated, with a Full Description of a Perfect Aerial Locomotive, with Estimates of Capacity, Speed, and Cost of Construction* (New York, 1849). Its excessive rarity is attested to by the fact that in preparing the publication *Aeronautic Americana; A Bibliography of Books and Pamphlets Published in America*

before 1900 (New York, 1943) the Aeronautics Division was unable to list any known copy.

Rufus Porter, known as an inventor and the founder of the *Scientific American*, was also the designer of a long, streamlined, rudder-controlled balloon of the (according to modern classification) semirigid type, which he first publicized in the *Mechanics' Magazine* for November 8, 1834. This proposal, in modified form, became the basis for the "aerial locomotive" described in *Aerial Navigation* in 1849. Porter formed a stock company to finance the airship's construction and exhibited a large model in New York and Washington but the full-size version was never built because Porter was unsuccessful in his effort to raise funds by selling shares in his Aerial Navigation Company, despite the issuance of numerous broadsides and prospectuses. In 1851 he petitioned Congress, without success, for an appropriation to enable him to continue his experiments.

Besides proposing the "aerial locomotive" which he believed capable of negotiating the 3,000-mile journey to California, Porter forecast many of the features of modern lighter-than-air craft. When inflated the airship would have sufficient buoyancy, according to Porter's calculations, to carry aloft 200 passengers and their baggage. Six light boilers and two steam engines, in an enclosed central cab, were to provide motive power which Porter estimated would drive the ship at a speed of 100 miles per hour. For \$50.00 Porter offered his patrons a seven-day round trip to the gold region. In the light of the restricted aeronautical knowledge of his day, Porter presented a very scholarly approach to the problems of controlled flight in a lighter-than-air ship and by virtue of his *Aerial Navigation* may be regarded as the originator of the first noteworthy airship project in the United States. It is significant that three years

later Henri Giffard of France was credited with making the first powered dirigible flight in a rubberized, cloth-covered balloon, propelled by a steam engine, very similar to the airship proposed by Porter.

### Serial Publications

Continued efforts to acquire all newly issued aeronautical serials, especially because of the increasing value of this type of literature in aeronautical research and in the collection of all types of current information, have nevertheless produced comparatively few significant titles. Among these is the *Journal of the Aeronautical Society of India* (quarterly, first issue February 1949). The Society was founded in 1948 for the purpose of setting high standards for Indian technical aviation personnel, of providing a forum for the discussion of technical problems facing the country, and of facilitating the exchange of ideas among aviation technologists in India and abroad. The *Journal* serves as a medium for recording the Proceedings of the Society and for making available to the aeronautical profession throughout India the lectures delivered before the Society.

The growing number of books and periodicals published in Germany on flying and related subjects gives new evidence of a revival of interest in aviation in that country. Most German-language publications being received originate in the Western Zone of Germany or in Austria or Switzerland. Mention may be made of *Weltraumfahrt: Beiträge zur Weltraumforschung und Astronautik* (first issue February 1950), the new official bimonthly journal of the Gesellschaft für Weltraumforschung of both Germany and Austria. The German society was founded in 1948 to promote the study of astronautics, astronomy, and space flight. It follows the tradition of the earlier Verein für Raumschiffahrt and aims to unite those interested in space and space flight and to promote the study of

the problems involved. Contributors to date include Dr. Eugen Sänger, universally known for his research on rockets and rocket motors, the astronomer Dr. Werner Schaub, Dr. H. von Diringshofen, authority on aviation medicine, and the American scientist Willy Ley. The Library is also the recipient of the Gesellschaft's *Benachrichtigungen* and *Raketenflug*, the latter a new title, the first number of which appeared in January 1951. Another German journal recently received is *Aero; Monatszeitschrift für das gesamte Flugwesen* (first issue July 1950), published in Munich. Emphasis in issues to date is on gliding activities and on flying as a sport.

Outstanding among new French journals received on an exchange basis is *Docaéro; revue documentaire de la technique aéronautique mondiale* (No. 1, January 1950), published by the Service de Documentation et d'Information Technique de l'Aéronautique (S. D. I. T.). The S. D. I. T. is the French government agency which coordinates all scientific and technical aeronautical matters. The aim of *Docaéro* is to present a general survey of aeronautical problems and trends for study in France and abroad. Each article is a digest and synthesis of the most interesting pertinent French and foreign documentary materials bearing upon a particular subject and is accompanied by bibliographical references for the guidance of readers to more comprehensive documentation. The journal is intended to aid technicians who have not the time to devote to extensive reading and research.

*Ascendance; revue aéronautique* (No. 1, Summer 1950) is a new French quarterly with a broad coverage of commercial, military, and trade aviation as well as of private and sport flying. It is intended to be international in scope and has thus far discussed such diverse subjects as the Paris airport, the aerodynamic problems of high-speed aircraft, and the air phase of the war in Korea.

A utilitarian publication is the new monthly *Guide européen de l'air - European Air Guide* (No. 1, November 30, 1950) which aims to provide up-to-date and accurate information for international air travelers in ready reference form. As indicated by the title, the *Guide* is published in French and English and is divided into sections for convenient use. A full chapter is devoted to each country except Bulgaria, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and the U. S. S. R. The *Guide* contains eight maps, which are to be revised periodically, four showing routes inside Europe and four giving international connections to points outside the Continent. The distinguishing feature of the *Guide* is the arrangement of the schedules by the country of origin.

Satellite countries are represented by two new popular journals. *Aviația sportivă; organ de presa al aviației sportive* (Vol. 1, No. 1, July 1950) is published in Bucharest.

Soviet influence is indicated by an article eulogizing Stalin on his 71st birthday; another on his son, Lt. Gen. Vassili I. Stalin of the Red Air Force Defence Command; a note on Nikolai Zhukovski, "father" of Russian aviation, on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of his death; and accounts of sport flying in Russia, parachute sport in Russia, and other Soviet aviation activities. Surprisingly similar in format and content is the semimonthly Hungarian aeronautical magazine, *Repülés* (Vol. 1, 1948) which emphasizes model building and related popular aviation matters.

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and

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# Law

**D**URING the period from May 1, 1950, through April 30, 1951, the Law Library received a total of 22,025 pieces. This figure may be broken down by area as follows:

Area	Pieces	Per- cent- age
United States.....	8,680	39
British Commonwealth.....	1,302	6
Latin America.....	3,031	14
All others.....	9,012	41

A breakdown by source of acquisition shows:

Source	Pieces	Per- cent- age
Purchase.....	10,617	48
Copyright deposit.....	2,023	9
All other sources.....	9,385	43

Several unusual factors have contributed to the success of this year's program. First in importance was the Law Librarian's trip to England and the Continent in the course of which he visited various law-book dealers, inspected their stocks, and secured a more informed cooperation. Second was the reappearance of offers from European law-book dealers in France, Denmark, and other countries. Then there was the assistance provided by the members of the Digest-Index Project of Eastern European Law in determining the gaps in the Law Library's holdings for their respective countries. Equally valuable has been the high degree of cooperation on the part of the Order Division in securing new sources of offers and in placing orders rapidly.

## United States and Great Britain

In the American and British fields of law 3,794 pieces, not including periodicals,

have been received by purchase during the period covered by this report. In addition 1,987 pieces came in as domestic copyright deposits, and 4,201 pieces through exchange and gift and by transfer from other governmental agencies. This totals 9,982 pieces received in the twelve-month period from all sources, exclusive of periodicals.

In addition to the usual steps taken to acquire all items currently published in American and British law, the collection of session laws for all the States has been resurveyed and the preparation of up-to-date want lists for each State has progressed in alphabetical order to Massachusetts. The checking of all State compilations, revisions, and annotated editions of laws and statutes has been initiated for the purpose of preparing accurate want lists. This checking has been completed for the rare editions and will shortly embrace the general collection.

The program has been effective in adding many items to our collection. Outstanding among these is a copy of *Acts and Laws, Passed by the General Court or Assembly of His Majesties Province of New-Hampshire in New-England* (Boston, B. Green, 1716 [i. e. 1726]). This is believed to be one of the most complete copies in existence. Some indication of its rarity appears from the fact that no copy had been auctioned since 1922.

The trip to England and Scotland made by the Law Librarian in connection with a contemplated microfilm project apparently stimulated a number of dealers in England to prepare special listings of their stocks. As a result, extensive and valuable additions have been made to the collection of British law.



To our group of volumes on Magna Carta was added a fifteenth-century English manuscript copy of the Charter on vellum.

Two early works on treason were also acquired: *A Short Declaration of the Ende of Traytors, and False Conspirators against the State* . . . (London, I. Charlewood, 1587) and a Lincoln's Inn reading on the famous Statute of Treasons, Sir Robert Holborne's *The Reading in Lincolnes-Inne, Feb. 28, 1641. Vpon the Stat. of 25. E. 3. Cap. 2. Being the Statute of Treasons* . . . (Oxford, Leonard Lichfield, 1642).

To an already extensive collection of Sir Thomas Littleton's works two early editions were added: *Les Tenures de Monsieur Littleton* . . . (London, [1597?]; Beale T. 37) and *Tenures in English* . . . (London, 1608; S. T. C. 15779).

A beautiful copy of Rastell's *Registrum* (London, 1531; Beale T. 309a & T. 309b) was also acquired [see illustration].

Among the early treatises is one by Sir Anthony Fitzherbert: *La Novvelle Natura Breuiū du Iudge tresreuerende Monsieur Anthoine Fitzherbert* . . . (London, 1553; Beale T. 345); and a small but rare work on the Hundred Court: *Modus tenendi vnum Hundredum siue Curiam de Recordo* (London, [1546?]; Beale T. 212.1).

While the books that have been selected for specific citation are interesting and would be valuable additions to any large collection, the really outstanding contribution in this year's acquisitions has been an aggregation of hundreds of pieces that, viewed as individual items, fail to catch the imagination but, added to the thousands of other items in our huge collections, contribute importantly to the completeness that distinguishes a great collection of law.

### Latin America

In view of the fact that no rare items of Latin-American law have been purchased or received as gifts during the past year,

there is nothing outstanding to report in the way of acquisitions. Consequently, notes on a number of new publications will constitute the Latin-American report for this year.

The following items received during the year are worthy of mention because they depart in some characteristic from the usual run of acquisitions. A new Civil Code became effective in the Philippines in June 1950, as the result of the work of a Code Commission appointed in March 1949. A two-volume commentary on this Code was published in 1950 by Dr. Ambrosio Padilla of the College of Law, University of the Philippines. The Code and the commentary are considered noteworthy contributions, the latter because of its careful annotations, historical references, and scholarly notes. The Code itself is the first complete revision since the Spanish Code was adopted for the Philippine Islands in 1889. An interesting point is that this work is a true hybrid of civil- and common-law concepts, showing an effort to select and preserve only the best features of both. The provisions on copyright, holographic wills, trusts, unenforceable contracts, common carriers, corporations, and damages are all traceable to common-law influence, while property law, domestic relations, and other sections still retain the civil-law concepts. Absolute divorce is now eliminated from the Code, and only legal separation is recognized.

Judge Otto Schoenrich, of the New York Bar, published in 1950 a much-needed translation into English of the Civil Code for the Federal District and Territories of Mexico. In addition, the author has included the texts of the Alien Land Laws. The great majority of the Code provisions are applicable locally only to the Federal District and the National Territories, but some of the provisions are national in scope where they touch on subject matter which has been constitutionally assigned to the jurisdiction of the

Federal Government. However, the fact that a great majority of the States have adopted the Code without change, or have copied heavily from it for their own use, makes many of its provisions universally applicable.

Another Mexican item worthy of mention here is the first volume of a yearbook of legislation entitled *Anuario de legislación mexicana, 1949* (Puebla, 1950). The editor of this volume of over a thousand pages is an attorney and publisher in Puebla, Lic. José M. Cajica, Jr., who has shown great enterprise in republishing some of the out-of-print state codes and other needed works. The material in the present volume is arranged chronologically, and each law and decree bears a number in the margin, which is referred to in the subject index at the back. In view of the lack of any periodical publication of legislation in Mexico other than the daily issues of the Official Gazette, it is hoped that this effort will be continued.

The comprehensive annotated index to Cuban legislation, *Diccionario de legislación cubana, 1930-1948* (Havana, 1950), a monumental work of 1,328 pages, is the joint contribution of Drs. Rafael Pérez Lobo and Jesús Pérez Bustamante. Each law, decree, or resolution cited under the alphabetical subject-matter arrangement is followed by a line or two explaining its coverage, and then by citations to all amendatory or complementary legislation. An unusual and very useful feature is found in the authors' notes as to court decisions where the legislation or some provision thereof has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

One of the most useful reference tools for lawyers in the United States has been a citator to case law, which lists cases of certain jurisdictions or courts, followed by citations to the earlier history of the same case or to other cases which are in point or distinguishable from the case in question. In civil-law countries, because of the

relative unimportance of case law and precedent, this type of reference tool is practically unknown. The appearance of a citator in Puerto Rico, therefore, is an innovation and may perhaps be attributed to the common-law influence on that island. One of the joint compilers, Alberto Picó, is a Harvard Law School graduate, and the second, Raúl Trujillo Santiago, is a local attorney. Their work, *Citatorio de las Decisiones de Puerto Rico* (San Juan, La Primavera, 1949), covers the decisions of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico, as well as those cases appealed to the First Circuit Court in Boston and to the Supreme Court of the United States. This publication will be kept up to date with pocket parts.

In the field of Latin-American periodicals, a number of new titles were acquired during the year. Among these are a few substantial contributions which might be mentioned at this time. Dr. Enrique Sayagués Laso is the enterprising editor of the Uruguayan quarterly entitled *Revista de la Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias Sociales* (Montevideo, Año 1, No. 1, April 1950). Each issue is over 350 pages in length and contains half a dozen well-written articles dealing with a variety of subjects, followed by sections devoted to annotated case law, bibliographical notes, an index to periodical literature, the text of one or two foreign laws, and notes on legal organizations and jurists, both foreign and domestic.

From Argentina two new periodicals have been received, one in the English language and the other in Spanish. Dr. Enrique Bledel, an authority on comparative law, launched his quarterly publication entitled *Latin American Journal on Politics, Economics and Law* (Buenos Aires, Vol. 1, No. 1, Jan.-Mar. 1950). The editor attempts to cover in brief commentaries or digests recent noteworthy legislation of all of the American Republics, with more exhaustive coverage on the law of his own country. A page or two, written in both

English and Spanish, contain his personal comments on the general trends of law in Latin America. The coverage and the language make this a unique contribution.

A new monthly in Spanish is the *Revista argentina de derecho privado* (Buenos Aires, Año 1, No. 1, 1950), which is edited by Dr. Roberto Pecach. The contents of this periodical are divided into various sections on procedural techniques, public or administrative law including labor and tax legislation, commercial law, analyzed case law, book reviews, and information of interest to the legal profession.

Some of the lacunae existing in the Latin-American collection of periodicals and serials have been filled during the year. A survey was made of gaps in September 1950, and the necessary orders or claims placed. Some success has already been achieved, and it is hoped that later on the remaining gaps may be closed through the acquisition of microfilm.

An unusual offer of Mexican retrospective material made possible the filling of other gaps. Over 400 items were ordered, including a number of early annual reports of the Supreme Court and of various government departments, as well as volumes of proceedings and other publications of inter-American and international conferences.

Another acquisition of note, which served to fill a gap in the Latin-American collection, was a full run covering approximately 80 years of session laws of Paraguay, which had formed part of a private library in Asunción. This now gives a coverage from 1867 to date for that country.

## Germany

Though under German law court decisions even of the highest court do not, strictly speaking, enjoy a binding force, they do nevertheless play an important role and are of great significance for the

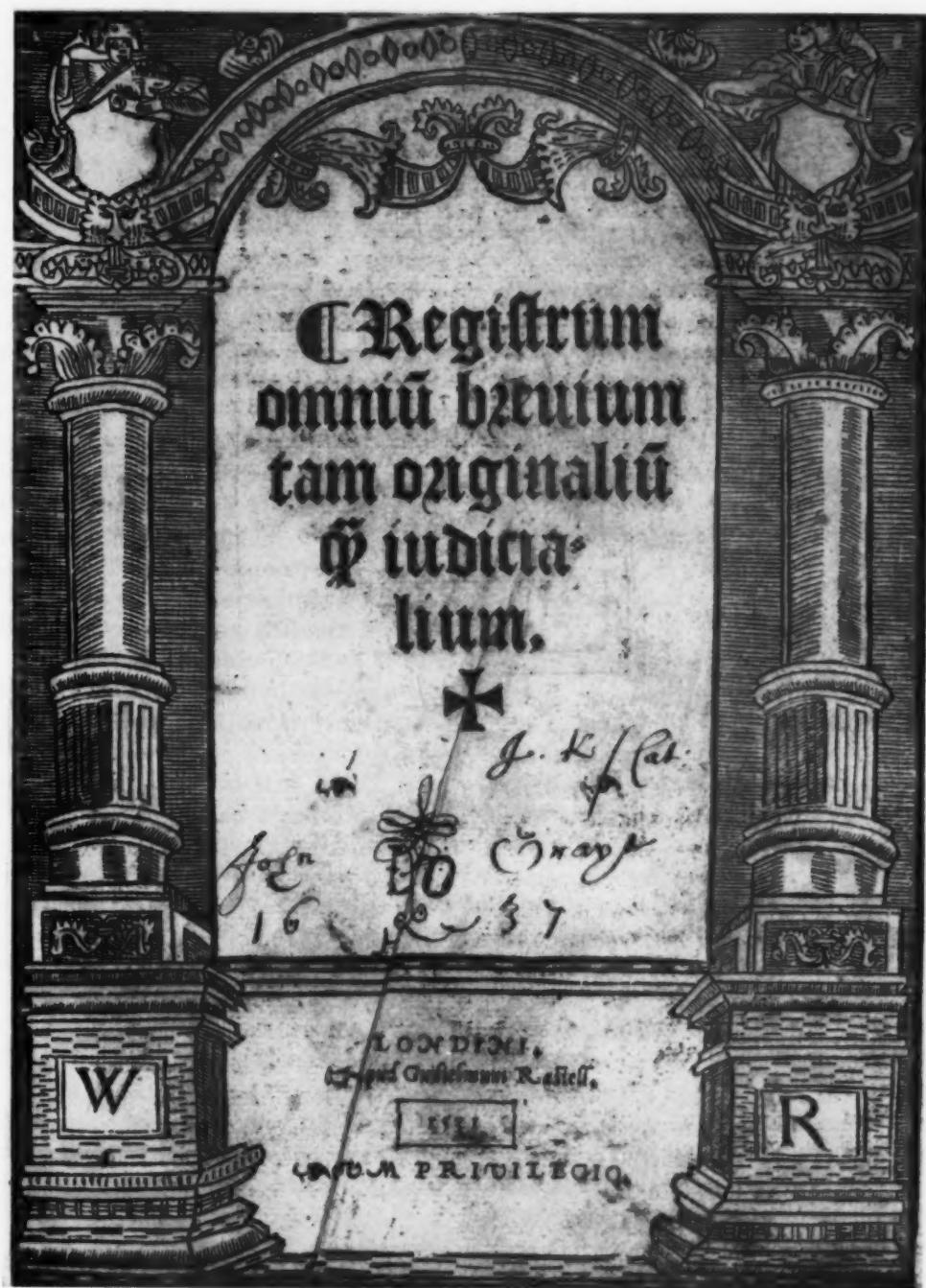
uniform interpretation and application of statutes and for the development of the law. For this reason court decisions in Germany prior to the war were regularly reported in several special collections, but with the collapse of Nazi Germany all these collections were discontinued. When the German courts reassumed their functions, the need for publication of their decisions arose again; however, because of the political organization of postwar Germany, court decisions were not published until rather late in the period of occupation and even then only in a few collections.

The decisions of the Supreme Court for the British Zone are printed in the *Entscheidungen des Obersten Gerichtshofes für die Britische Zone* (Berlin, Walter de Gruyter, 1948—), compiled by members of the Court in cooperation with the members of the office of the public prosecutor attached to the Court. This set appears in two series, one containing decisions in civil matters and the other decisions in criminal matters. The Library of Congress has received volumes 1-3 covering the years 1948-50.

Another collection, also in two series, *Höchststrichterliche Entscheidungen*, is edited by three prominent lawyers in cooperation with the staff of the courts of appeal. It began publication during 1948 and for the most part contains decisions of these courts.

As there exist at present only a few special collections which publish the decisions of the German courts, legal periodicals are of considerable importance since many of them contain excellent digests of court decisions.

The *Neue juristische Wochenschrift*, a bi-monthly law review, published by the C. H. Beck'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Munich, includes court decisions in each issue. During 1950, it started a monthly supplement, *Rechtsprechung zum Wiedergutmachungsrecht*, which in cooperation with various agencies of the *Länder* reports



Title page of Rastell's REGISTRUM of 1531.





court decisions in restitution matters. Another significant periodical, which includes important court decisions in the field of civil and criminal law, is the *Süddeutsche Juristen-Zeitung*. It started publication in 1946 and was published until very recently by a number of well-known university teachers. As of January 1, 1951, it merged with the *Deutsche Rechts-Zeitschrift*, another important periodical, to form the *Juristenzeitung*, which continues to publish numerous court decisions. Since 1948 a loose-leaf publication, *Deutsche Rechtsprechung*, has appeared, which reports excerpts of the decisions of various courts handed down since 1945 in the field of civil, criminal, and administrative law and procedure. The decisions are systematically arranged by subject. It also contains references to legal literature compiled by Guenther Feuerhake in cooperation with the editors of the *Monatsschrift für deutsches Recht* (Schloss Bleckede, Meissner Verlag).

A collection of court decisions in the field of labor law, the *Arbeitsrechtliche Praxis* (Munich, C. H. Beck), started publication in 1949. It is edited by such outstanding experts as Prof. H. C. Nipperdy (Cologne), Alfred Hueck (Munich), and Rolf Dietz (Münster), in cooperation with the presidents of the state labor courts and the Research Institute for Social and Administrative Studies at the University of Cologne.

*Neue Justiz*, the legal periodical published jointly in the Soviet Zone by the Department of Justice, the Supreme Court, and the Solicitor General of the German Democratic Republic (Soviet Zone), contains a column in which decisions rendered by the courts of the Russian Zone of Occupation are regularly reported.

While the jurisdiction of the German courts has been greatly increased following the issuance of the Occupation Statute, a number of Allied courts still operate in Germany as judicial bodies of the Military Government. The Allied High Com-

mission Law of November 25, 1949, in force since January 1, 1950, regulates the judicial powers of the Western Allies in the reserved fields. The decisions rendered by these courts are, therefore, of great importance in many fields.

The Library of Congress has received several volumes of the *Court of Appeals Reports* of the United States Military Government Courts for the United States Area of Control in Germany. The first opinion printed in them states: "The practice and procedure of these courts is that of courts operating according to the concepts of civilian courts." The opinions, written in English and translated into German, cite quite extensively American and English cases as well as German authorities. *The Statutory Criminal Law of Germany with Comments*, prepared by the Law Library of the Library of Congress (1947), is frequently cited in this publication.

The Library has also received *Court of Appeal Reports, Criminal Cases* (1949), which contains the decisions handed down by the Control Commission Courts established in the British Zone of Occupation.

An important publication compiled by Judge Leo M. Goodman, Chief Presiding District Judge for Bavaria, and others attached to the United States Military Government Courts for Germany in 1949 is the *Digest of Current Decisions* (mimeographed). It is intended, according to the foreword, to be "a quick reference guide to the existing body of law created by the decisions of the Upper Courts in the U. S. and British Zones of Occupation in Germany, and may be referred to as the *Bavarian Digest*." It includes decisions of the following bodies: the United States Military Government Court of Appeals; the District Courts, *Land* Bavaria; the British Control Commission Court of Appeals; OMGUS Legal Division; and German courts.

The Library of Congress has also re-

ceived, in mimeographed form, opinions Nos. 1-40 of the newly constituted Court of Restitution Appeals.

### Greece

In the past two years the acquisitions program for Greek law books has been intensified considerably through improved contacts with Greek bookdealers, an accelerated program for checking offers, and increased attention to book reviews and bibliographies. This expansion has led to the purchase of approximately 520 books, which raised the Greek holdings from 215 to 735 volumes, an increase of over 140 percent, the greater part of which took place within the last few months. The material acquired includes some older standard works which are indispensable in legal research, as well as recent publications, a number of which deal with the new Civil Code.

The most important single standard work acquired is the privately printed and chronologically arranged collection of all Greek laws enacted from 1821 to 1933, *Genikē kodikopoiēsis holoklēron tēs ischyousēs Hellenikēs nomothēsiās* (Athens, Zacharopoulos, 1932-37. 16 vols.). This was compiled by a group of lawyers under the general supervision of Antonios N. Malagardes. The sixteenth volume includes a supplement containing the laws passed from 1933 to 1936 which amend or repeal any of the laws in the compilation. This set appears to be adequately indexed for easy reference.

A continuation of the above collection, published annually with the same title, contains all the laws, decrees, and directives issued in the course of the year. Thus far, the Law Library has received all of the annual volumes for the period 1934 to 1949. Each volume is provided with an extensive alphabetical index, and the 1934 volume contains, in addition, a chronological index for the period 1817 to 1934 and a numerical index of the laws for the period 1842 to 1934.

A great aid for anyone engaged in legal research is a general encyclopedia of legislation, *Genikon euretērion nomologias* (Athens, Zacharopoulos, 1936-37), which was compiled by several jurists under the direction of Petros Theveos. This work is admittedly patterned after the famous French encyclopedic restatements of the law, such as the *Répertoire pratique* of Dalloz and the *Pandectes françaises*. The topics of law are discussed in alphabetically organized articles which are signed by the individual contributors. They appear to be detailed synopses of statutory as well as of case law, and the citations given are numerous.

The most important single event in the field of Greek private law during recent years has been the enactment of a new Civil Code. This is the Code of March 15, 1940, which was to replace the old Code of 1856 on July 1, 1941. However, the war delayed its effective date, and it did not go into force until February 23, 1946. Several works dealing with the new Code have been received, among which the following may be mentioned: *Enochikon dikaion Astikon Kōdikos* (on the Law of Obligations) by Kōnstantinos G. Apostolidēs (Athens, 1946), which contains the text of the pertinent provisions of the Code and an extensive commentary that appears to have been strongly influenced by German and French scholars. Publication was undertaken in 1946 and thus far the Law Library has received books 1-5 of volume I and book 1 of volume II. Another item is Georgios A. Mpalēs' *Empragmaton dikaion (Kata ton Kōdika)* (Athens, Pyrsos, 1950) a treatise on the law governing personal and real property.

### The Soviet Union

#### STATUTES

Distribution of the chronological collection of Soviet laws and decrees, *Sobranie postanovlenii i rasporiazhenii*, was suspended with No. 11 of 1949. Therefore, there is

not available at the present time any general collection of the acts of the Council of Ministers and other regulatory bodies. However, the laws passed by the Supreme Soviet and the edicts of its Presidium are still being received quite regularly in both of the forms in which they are published: the periodical *Vedomosti* and an annual volume under the title *Sbornik zakonov SSSR i ukazov Prezidiuma . . .*, of which the last received was printed in 1950, covering the year 1949. Likewise the Library has continued to receive the official pocket editions of major codes, in which the texts of the codes effective on a certain date are accompanied by supplementary legislation, digests of court cases, and administrative regulations. The latest editions acquired contain the texts of the following codes, as in force on July 1, 1950: the Civil Code; the Code of Laws on Marriage, Family, and Guardianship; the Criminal Code; and the Code of Civil Procedure.

Compilations of laws and decrees issued by various administrative authorities on specific subjects were also acquired. One of them, *Vazhneishie resheniia partii i pravitel'stva po sel'skomu khoziaistvu* (1949), contains the most important decisions of the Communist Party and of the Government relating to agriculture that were issued from 1946 through 1949. Another publication of this type is devoted to the so-called labor reserves. This term designates, in Soviet law, the youth drafted for industrial training and the adult workers recruited for the same purpose. This compilation, *Trudovye rezervy SSSR; sbornik ofitsial'nykh materialov*, edited by M. S. Rozofarov, was printed in 1950 and contains official material on the internal organization of such training. Another compilation, *Sbornik po trudovomu zakonodatel'stvu dlia rabotnikov severnogo morskogo puti* (1948), contains the regulations on the labor of those employed by the administration of the so-called Great Northern

Route, i. e., the Soviet Arctic. A comprehensive compilation of laws and decrees covering various aspects of the organization of government-owned industries is the work of K. E. Bakhchisaraitsev, *Spravochnik po zakonodatel'stvu dlia rabotnikov gosudarstvennoi promyshlennosti* (1951).

#### COURT REPORTS

Recent issues of a collection of the decisions of the Federal Supreme Court of the Soviet Union, *Sudebnaia praktika Verkhovnogo Suda*, issued periodically since 1942, were also received last year, viz, Nos. 3(36) — 8(42) of 1947 and 1–6 of 1948, the last number being printed in April 1949. T. L. Sergeeva's analysis of the solution of the problem of guilt given in the decisions of the Soviet Supreme Court rendered from 1939 to 1949, *Voprosy vinovnosti i viny v praktike Verkhovnogo Suda SSSR po ugovnym delam* (1950), was also added to the Library's collections.

Extensive material on the trial of the Japanese commanders who allegedly prepared bacteriological warfare was acquired both in English and in Russian. The English title is *Materials on the Trial of Former Servicemen of the Japanese Army Charged with Manufacturing and Employing Bacteriological Weapons* (1950).

#### TREATISES

In contrast to the limited number of publications containing statutory law, numerous treatises were received with imprints 1949 and 1950, among which are comprehensive treatises covering the major fields of law, as well as monographs devoted to specific topics.

Among other items in the field of public law, the Law Library acquired a history of the Soviet State and law, *Istoriia sovetskogo gosudarstva i prava* (1949), edited by Andrei I. Denisov, which covers in one volume the period from the 1917 Revolution down to 1949. This work was issued by the All-Union Institute of Legal Sciences. Denisov also wrote jointly with

M. G. Kirichenko a textbook for teachers' colleges on the fundamentals of the Soviet State and law, *Osnovy sovetskogo gosudarstva i prava* (1950) which has also been received. A collection of documents, *Obrazovanie SSSR; sbornik dokumentov, 1917-1924* (1949), relating to the formation of the Soviet Union and containing a number of documents hitherto unpublished was secured; these have the obvious intent of magnifying the role of Stalin during that period. Since 1945, Semen S. Studenikin on the one hand, and V. A. Vlasov and Ivan I. Evtikhiev on the other, have published treatises on Soviet administrative law. A new treatise on this subject, *Sovetskoe administrativnoe pravo* (1950), prepared jointly by all three of these authors, has been received. Its contents and the arrangement of the material in it support the conclusion that it is a revision of Evtikhiev and Vlasov's work printed in 1946 rather than of the treatises by Studenikin which appeared in 1945 and 1949.

The All-Union Institute of Legal Sciences attached to the Ministry of Justice has issued, under the title "Biblioteka narodnogo sud'i," a series of brief comprehensive treatises covering several broad legal subjects. The following treatises in this series were received in two editions, the first dated 1949 and the second (revised) dated 1950: Boris S. Utevkii, *Ugolovnoe pravo*; I. D. Perlov, *Organisatsiia raboty narodnogo suda*; D. S. Karev, *Sovetskaia iustitsiia*; A. A. Ruskol and B. A. Liskovets, *Kolkhozhnoe pravo*; and Sergei N. Abramov, *Grazhdanskii protsess* (1949 only).

Among acquisitions in the field of civil law, a comprehensive work that should be singled out is the first volume (1950) of a collective work also prepared by the Institute: *Sovetskoe grazhdanskoe pravo*, edited by D. M. Genkin. It covers all fields of Soviet civil law and will be published in two volumes. No such comprehensive work of this scope has appeared since 1944.

In addition, several important mono-

graphs were also received. Professors Ivan B. Novitskii and Lazar' A. Lunts wrote an extensive treatise, *Obshchee uchenie ob obiazatel'stve* (1950), tracing the specific role played by contracts in Soviet law, which, in addition to discussing liability in general, covers also some problems of torts. The specific role of contributory negligence is studied in a monograph by B. S. Antimonov entitled *Znachenie viny poterpевшего pri grazhdanskom pravonarushenii* (1950). Contractual penalty in Soviet law is analyzed in a monograph by Konstantin A. Grave, *Dogovornaiia neustoika v sovetskom prave* (1950).

Specific problems of Soviet property law are also covered by several of the monographs received. G. I. Aksenok discusses government ownership of land in his *Pravo gosudarstvennoi sobstvennosti na zemliu v SSSR* (1950). Lev I. Dembo presents the basic problems of Soviet legislation concerning irrigation and drainage, *Osnovnye problemy sovetskogo vodnogo zakonodatel'stva* (1948). Under Soviet law, land is exempt from private ownership and any form of private transaction. Nevertheless, in certain instances private ownership of buildings erected on government-owned land is recognized, a fact which raises numerous complex legal problems. These are discussed in a monograph by Iosif L. Braude, *Pravo na stroenie i sdelki po stroeniiam* (1950). S. N. Bratus', who two years ago published a monograph on corporations under Soviet law, has combined with it a study of private rights of individuals, *Sub'ekty grazhdanskogo prava* (1950).

In the field of Soviet criminal law two monographs of special interest deal with guilt and *mens rea*. Boris S. Utevkii discusses this problem in a separate book which constitutes a part of his proposed course in Soviet criminal law, *Vina v sovetskom ugolovnom prave* (1950). The work by Sergeeva analyzing court decisions is described above. R. D. Rakhunov offers an analysis of the doctrine and practice



of experts' testimony in Soviet criminal procedure in his *Teoriia i praktika ekspertizy v sovetskom ugolovnom protsesse* (1950). A. I. Vinberg and B. M. Shaver describe in the fourth edition of their book, *Kriminalistika* (1950), those technical methods of investigation of crime which are allowed to be made public in the Soviet Union.

The appeal in Soviet law and the so-called ex officio review allowed under Soviet court procedure are analyzed in two monographs, one by Sergei N. Abramov, *Proverka obosnovannosti sudebnogo resheniia vyshestoiashchim sudom po sovetskomu pravu* (1950), and another by Morits M. Grodzinskii, *Kassatsionnoe i nadzornoe proizvodstvo v sovetskom ugolovnom protsesse* (1949).

A collection of articles on the problems of labor law issued by the Law Institute of the Academy of Sciences, *Voprosy trudovogo prava* (1948), was received during the year. The settlement of labor disputes under Soviet law is treated in a small monograph by A. Efimovich Pasherstnik, *Rassmotrenie trudovykh sporov* (1950).

Among new acquisitions three items are in the nature of comparative legal studies. One is a collection of charts, with excerpts from statutory provisions, showing court organization in Russia (both Soviet and pre-Soviet), in the satellite countries, and in the United States, England, and France: *Sovetskoe sudoustroistvo, al'bom nagliadnykh posobii* (1950); Dimitrii S. Karev and I. B. Sternik are the compilers and P. I. Kudriavtsev the editor. The pages devoted to Albania and Mongolia seem to be the only source of information available on the courts of these countries. It was noted in previous reports that there is a tendency to publish studies by Soviet jurists on non-Soviet law. Thus, Boris S. Utevsii has compiled a history of criminal law of the capitalist countries, *Istoriia ugolovnogo prava burzhuaiznykh gosudarstv* (1950), which treats the United States in a number of passages. Aleksandr D. Keilin offers a survey of court organization and civil

procedure in the capitalist countries, *Sudoustroistvo i grazhdanskii protsess kapitalisticheskikh gosudarstv* (1950). Common law and American law are discussed throughout the work, and, in addition, two chapters are devoted to United States law and two to English law.

## Other Slavic Countries

### BULGARIA

During the past year the Law Library has acquired, in addition to a complete set of the Official Gazette for 1950, a number of Bulgarian legal publications ranging from university textbooks to collections of laws. The Official Gazette itself has undergone certain changes effective December 1, 1950: its name has been changed from *Dürzhaven vestnik* to *Izvestiia na Presidiuma na Narodnoto Sùbranie*, and it is now published twice a week instead of daily. That it is being received with satisfactory regularity and speed is exemplified by the fact that the issue for March 30, 1951, was received on April 10, 1951.

Among the legal publications obtained are a complete collection of all laws and resolutions passed by the postwar national assemblies up to June 20, 1947, *Sbornik na zakonite* (Sofia, 1947); a collection of the penal laws in force, 1878-1948, *Sbornik na deistvuvashite sudebni zakoni*, Part II: *Nakazatelni zakoni* (Sofia, 1948); a collection of laws pertaining to national defense, *Sbornik ot zakoni po Ministerstvoto na Narodnata Otbrana* (Sofia, 1950); and the new Code of Civil Procedure, *Zakon za grazhdanskoto sudopriozvodstvo* (Sofia, 1948). Professor Konstantin Katsarov's extensive textbook on Bulgarian commercial law, *Sistematichen kurs po bulgarsko turgovsko pravo* (Sofia, 1948), and the two volumes of Professor Dimitur A. Silianovski's work on civil procedure, *Grazhdansko sudoproizvodstvo* (Sofia, 1948), were also received.

Of particular interest among the publications acquired is the official account of



the trial proceedings against the fifteen Bulgarian Protestant ministers who were tried at Sofia in February 1949 on charges of spying for the Western Powers, *Protsesut sreshthu evangelskite pastori-shpioni* (Sofia, 1949).

On the whole, the results of legislative activity in Bulgaria during 1950 were rather scanty compared with the legislation enacted during 1947, 1948, and 1949 to implement the principles of the Constitution of 1947. Among the more important acts passed during 1950 were the Law on Protection of Socialist Property (November 16), aimed at sabotage against property of the Government and the collectives; the law establishing special courts on transportation (February 24), for similar purposes; the Law on Defense of the Peace (December 25), providing penalties for "war-mongering"; the edict regulating the status of Soviet nationals in Bulgaria (November 3), granting them access to government and private employment and placing them on equal footing with Bulgarian nationals; and the Standard Charter of the Collective Farms (May 13), regulating the organization of the collective farms.

The expansion of the Bulgarian legal collection is illustrated by the fact that in June 1949 it contained 520 volumes, whereas in June 1951 the number rose to 820 (exclusive of those being cataloged).

#### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

*New Codes.* When Czechoslovakia came into being in 1918, the Austrian laws remained in force in the former Austrian part and the Hungarian laws in the former Hungarian part. However, between the two world wars several laws were enacted, introducing uniform rules for the entire country. Drafts were prepared for the major fields of law such as civil law, criminal law, etc. (copies of which were recently acquired by the Library), but World War II prevented the enactment of

the proposed codes. Under the present Communist government the proposed drafts were completely revised to fit the new political and social order and to sovietize the life of the country. New codes revised in this way were enacted during 1949 and 1950. Thus, in 1949, domestic relations were uniformly regulated by a code separate from the Civil Code, following the Soviet pattern of codification. In the same year a separate law regulating the conflict of laws and the status of aliens was enacted. In 1950, a Criminal Code for the courts and a Criminal Code for the administrative authorities were enacted and these two were followed by the Codes of Criminal Procedure for courts and administrative authorities and the Civil Code and Code of Civil Procedure. Copies of all of these Codes have been received and translations of them have been prepared by the Digest-Index Project of Eastern European Law attached to the Law Library.

*Treatises.* The Law Library's holdings of an important series of annotated editions of various statutes were largely completed during the year. Numerous current studies on specific topics of Czechoslovak law were also received. They contain for the most part the text of the statutes and comments which, although avoiding criticism, help one to understand the policies of the Communist government. These books deal in particular with the organization and jurisdiction of local authorities (People's Committees), with nationalization, national enterprises, economic planning, new systems of taxation, social security, schools, and national defense.

The Library acquired 7 volumes of an important work published by the Czech Archives, which contains decisions made by the Czech Assembly since the year 1526. A complete set in 12 volumes of Hermenegild Jiřeček's work, *Codex juris Bohemici* (1867-98), which contains the most important laws issued in the Kingdom of Bohemia, was also received.

A particularly valuable acquisition is the dictionary of Czechoslovak public law, *Slovník veřejného práva československého* (Brno, 1929-48. 5 vols.), which contains a number of studies by the best Czechoslovak lawyers on the most important questions of public law.

*Periodicals.* A number of important periodicals were added to the collections. They include the following:

*Časopis pro právní a státní vědu*, a periodical of wide reputation published in Brno since 1918, is edited by František Weyr, who is Professor of Constitutional Law at the University of Brno and one of the best theorists on law in Czechoslovakia. Publication was interrupted during the years 1944 and 1945. Of the 27 volumes issued to the end of 1947 the Library has acquired 21.

*Soudcovské listy*, founded in 1920 and issued by the Union of Czechoslovak Judges, contains valuable interpretations of Czechoslovak laws and of court decisions. The Library has acquired all the issues up to 1942 with the exception of those for the year 1938.

*Sborník věd právních a státních*, an important periodical founded in 1901, has included extensive studies on all branches of law. Most of the studies were written by professors of law at the University of Prague. Until recently the Library had issues for only two years. During the last year, however, volumes covering 16 additional years were received.

*Finanční právník*, founded in 1935, is concerned with financial legislation. It contains, in particular, valuable interpretations of tax laws and decrees. The Library has received a run of seven years' issues.

*Soutěž a tvorba*, founded in 1928, is concerned with the protection of industrial property, with copyright, and with unfair competition. A complete set of issues covering 15 years (up to 1942) has been acquired.

Files of other periodicals, such as *Právník* and *Právní obzor*, were largely completed.

Altogether the Czechoslovak legal collections on the shelves of the Law Library have practically doubled in the past two years (from 1,073 volumes in June 1949 to 2,093 volumes on May 4, 1951, with an estimated total of 400 volumes still in the cataloging stage).

#### HUNGARY

The legal sections of the Hungarian Official Gazettes are being received regularly. Among the laws and decrees enacted recently the following appear to be of special significance: the new general part of the Criminal Code of May 18, 1950; the new Law on the Organization of Local Government—People's Councils and Local Elections of May 18 and August 6, 1950; the Constitution of August 20, 1949, and its Amendment of December 10, 1950; the Labor Code of January 31, 1951; the Law on the Protection of the Peace (penalizing "war mongering") of December 10, 1950; the Law Abolishing the Supreme Administrative Court of January 28, 1949; the Five-Year Plan of December 11, 1949; the Law Reforming the Judicial System of October 26, 1949; the Law Dissolving the Religious Orders of September 7, 1950; and the Law concerning Crimes against Socialist Property of July 14, 1950.

For the first time, an issue (No. 1 of 1951) of the most important law review, *Jogtudományi közlöny*, which began publication in 1946, has been received.

#### POLAND

Insofar as any collection may ever be complete, the collection of Polish law books has been brought to an exceptionally comprehensive stage, thanks to extensive acquisitions in the past few years.

Numbering 2,087 volumes in June 1949, the collection reached 3,430 volumes by May 1, 1951, including a number of dis-

tinguished rare items. In addition, 300 volumes still await cataloging. Current coverage of the laws of Poland is maintained by way of the regularly received Official Journal of Laws, *Dziennik ustaw*, as well as two legal monthly periodicals: *Demokratyczny przegląd prawniczy* and *Państwo i prawo*.

Among the most important laws received are: the Code on Domestic Relations of June 27, 1950; the Statute on the Organization of Local Government of March 20, 1950; the new Judiciary Act of August 16, 1950; the Act on the Organization of the Bar of June 27, 1950; the Act on the Prosecuting Authorities of July 20, 1950; and the Six-Year Plan of Social Reconstruction of August 30, 1950.

Two acquisitions are worth mentioning because of their rarity. Both originated during the earlier transitional period which followed the first partition of Poland. Both contain laws issued for a particular part of Poland which had been incorporated into Austria. *Kontynuacja wyroków*, covering Galicia and Lodomeria, is a collection in Polish and German issued in the form of annual volumes. The Law Library acquired 13 volumes this year, which together with those previously acquired form a complete run from 1773 to 1818, except for the years 1774, 1786, and 1788. However, these are not listed by Estreicher (Vol. 20, pp. 60-70), who also does not mention any issues since 1795. Thus, our set is as complete as that described by him.

*Dziennik praw rzeczy-pospolitey Krakowskiej*, 1818-44 (1831, 1832, 1842, 1843 lacking), 16 vols., is a law gazette for the "republic" of Cracow. The city of Cracow, subsequent to the last partition of Poland in 1795, was occupied by Austria. However, from 1809 to 1815, it was incorporated in the semi-independent Duchy of Warsaw and, from 1815 to 1846, it was again under the Austrian protectorate but as an independent republic. Since 1846, it has been in-

corporated into Galicia. In describing the status of the city of Cracow, Spork, the commissioner of the Austrian Emperor in 1815, mentioned the United States of America, stating that "the government power here is in the hands of the people as in the States of North America."

#### YUGOSLAVIA

The collection of Yugoslav law books in the Law Library has increased from 997 volumes on June 30, 1949, to 1,291 on May 4, 1951.

The Official Gazette has been received regularly. The most outstanding recent laws to be found in it are a new Criminal Code enacted on March 2, 1951, which replaces most of the previous penal statutes; a new Electoral Law for the National Assembly enacted on January 21, 1950; a new Law on the Social Security of Employees and Members of Their Families enacted on January 21, 1950; the General Law on Maritime Fisheries of January 23, 1950; the General Law on Governmental Archives of January 14, 1950; and the Law on Narcotics of January 23, 1950.

For the first time since Yugoslavia adopted a federal organization, the law gazettes (*Službeni list*) of individual Republics have been received, viz, a complete year (1950) for Bosnia and Herzegovina. For other Republics, viz, Serbia, Macedonia, and Montenegro, scattered issues for 1950 and 1951 were received. Scattered numbers of the Official Gazette for the Free Territory of Trieste (Yugoslav Zone) were also acquired.

Two new periodicals now being acquired are of special importance: *Naša zakonitost*, which has been printed in Zagreb since 1947 in Croatian, and which contains some court decisions; and *New Yugoslav Law*, in English, which began in 1950 with a combined issue, Nos. 1/3.

The transactions of the law school of Ljubljana University, *Zbornik znanstvenih*

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razprav, in Slovenian, which were suspended during the war, resumed publication with Vol. 21, dated 1945-46. Vol. 22 (1948) has also been received.

## Incunabula

### ROMAN AND CANON LAW

Several incunabula representing either source material for canon law or works by authors hitherto not represented in the Law Library collections should be noted. An incunabular edition of the Decretals (Venice, Nicolaus Jenson, May 8, 1479; *Second Census* G411) and of the *Decretum Gratiani* (Venice, Thomas de Blavis, February 6, 1489; *Second Census* G341) were acquired. There is only one copy of this edition of the Decretals listed in the *Second Census*, and only three of the *Decretum*.

A guide to both Roman and canon law by Johannes Berberius, *Viatorium utriusque iuris* (Strasbourg, Johann Pruess, 1493) is the first work by this author to be placed on the shelves of the Law Library.

Johannes Nider's compendium of canon law for priests, *Manuale confessorum* (Cologne, Konrad Winters, ca. 1479-82) was also acquired.

Another rare acquisition is a treatise on marriage and legitimation by Johannes Lupus Segobiensis, *Tractatus de matrimonio et legitimatione* (Rome, ca. 1488). The *Second Census* does not list any copy in America.

### Maritime Law Manuscript

One other rarity requiring mention here is a thirteenth-century manuscript on vellum, *Statuta et ordinamenta super navibus*. This contains a maritime statute enacted in Venice by the Doge Raniero Zeno in 1255, which preliminary research has failed to reveal in a printed edition. The manuscript comes from the famous Phillipps Collection (MS. 1354; Giuseppe Valentinelli, *Bibliotheca manuscripta ad S. Marci*

*Venetiarum. Codices MSS. Latini*, vol. 3, pp. 109-110; Gottlieb L. F. Tafel and Georg M. Thomas, *Urkunden zur aelteren Handels- und Staatsgeschichte der Republik Venedig*, vol. 3, pp. 403-47). It consists of 25 leaves (1-2<sup>8</sup>, 3<sup>6</sup>, 4<sup>4</sup> [4<sup>1</sup> cancelled]) with catchwords, written in a good gothic hand in 2 columns, 38 lines to the page (folio 2a begins "de omnibus istis"). Headings, etc. are in red and initials are in red and blue, with penwork decoration. The manuscript measures 11½ by 8½ inches and is bound in old boards. The *Incipit* reads: "In nomine domini eterni amen. Hec sunt statuta et ordinamenta super nauibus et alijs lignis que . . . reformata exposita et facta fuerunt per nobiles viros Nicolaum quirinum . . ."

Throughout the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, Venice dominated the maritime trade of the civilized world. Together with other Italian city-states it contributed a large share to the formation of Mediterranean maritime law. However, the sources for the study of this contribution are scant. A later compilation of maritime law, the *Consulate of the Sea*, has attracted the attention of students of this subject, and as a result they have neglected the share of Venice in the development of modern maritime law.

The manuscript contains the text of the Venetian statute which is practically unavailable elsewhere. According to Valentinelli, St. Mark's Library has only an eighteenth-century transcript made from a fourteenth-century manuscript "in aedibus Quirianis ad D. Mariae Formosae." That transcript contains only 129 chapters, whereas the present manuscript has 186. The Phillipps catalog describes the present manuscript as thirteenth century. The regulations relate to the building of ships and their equipment, the relation between owners and crews, freight, etc. The Doge Andrea Dandolo (1307-54), who was also a historian, says in his Chronicle (Book X, Chapter 8): "The clearness,

brevity, simplicity, and precision with which these laws have been drafted, show that the Venetians were experienced sailors and excellent philosophers."

In addition to its considerable research value, the manuscript is a good specimen

of the highly artistic calligraphy and illumination that were used in Italian legal manuscripts at that time [*see illustration*].

W. LAWRENCE KEITT  
and Staff of the Law Library

## Maps

**M**ORE than 80 percent of the 49,000 maps and atlases accessioned by the Map Division for the year May 1, 1950–April 30, 1951, were received from governmental sources in this country and through international exchange. Official United States map-producing agencies and Federal map libraries were the predominant contributors in the first category. With some few exceptions, international-exchange items are received from official mapping organizations of foreign countries. This emphasizes the extent to which national mapping agencies, officially maintained by most countries of the world, have assumed responsibility for map publishing.

A decline in total recorded acquisitions of almost 20 percent from the corresponding figure for 1950 is explained by the fact that the bulk of the material acquired by transfer from Federal agencies was consigned to dead storage without counting or recording. For most of the seven map acquisition sources analyzed below, slight increases were recorded.

### Government Source

United States official mapping agencies, Federal, State, county, and municipal, supplied 36 percent of the maps and atlases added to the collections during the year. Some 30 Federal agencies, as well as a number of State and local offices, contributed to the significant total of 17,450 items recorded under this source.

From Federal producers, maps are received on automatic deposit in accordance with statutory provisions. New and revised issues of standard map and chart series of the Geological Survey, the Coast

and Geodetic Survey, the Hydrographic Office of the Department of the Navy, the Army Map Service, the Aeronautical Chart and Information Service, the Lake Survey, and the Mississippi River Commission comprise the greater part of such automatic receipts. Valuable individual maps dealing with a variety of subjects come from such agencies as the Soil Conservation Service, the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, the Forest Service, the Bureau of the Census, the Federal Power Commission, the Weather Bureau, the Bureau of Public Roads, the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, the Post Office Department, and the Smithsonian Institution.

A number of States have enacted laws requiring deposit of official publications in the Library of Congress. For the most part, however, map publications produced by State, county, and municipal governments must be obtained through letters of solicitation. Although preparation of such letters is a time-consuming task, the results justify the labor, for local officials have been extremely cooperative in supplying copies of their map publications upon request. During the past year maps were deposited by highway departments, park commissions, conservation and recreation boards, geological surveys, and other agencies of approximately one-half of the States. Especially worthy of note was the receipt of 1,500 county road maps from the California Division of Highways and 200 highway maps from the Texas Highway Department. Sixty maps showing wards and election districts of Chicago were contributed by the Board of Election Commissioners of that city.

## Transfer

The map collections of the Library of Congress include comprehensive areal, subject, and time coverages. Other Federal map libraries are more specialized and selective. Consequently such libraries transfer to the Library of Congress maps which are superseded, obsolete, or not pertinent to the demands of their users. In recent years, the volume of these map transfers has far exceeded the accessioning and processing capacities of the Map Division staff. Therefore, for the past several years most of the transfers have of necessity been placed in dead storage. An estimated 600,000 such maps are now included in this unprocessed backlog.

During the year ending April 30, 1951, 11,800 maps acquired by transfer were accessioned and added to the collections. Of this number, more than 7,000 items, comprising sheets of large-scale map series of the Ordnance Surveys of Scotland and Wales, were transferred from the Army Map Service Map Library to fill significant gaps in our holdings of these detailed survey maps. The Map Division is now the sole Federal map library which has files of the Ordnance Survey maps at scales exceeding 1:25,000.

Most of the transfer material is supplied by the larger Federal map libraries and mapping agencies such as the Aeronautical Chart and Information Service, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Geological Survey, the Hydrographic Office, the National Archives, and the Department of State, as well as the Army Map Service mentioned above. In addition to the items processed, an estimated 40,000 maps were added to the unprocessed backlog during the past year.

## International Exchange

The 11,200 items received on international exchange constitute 22 percent of the year's accessions. This represents a

slight increase over the 1950 total in this category. Such exchanges furnished a significant proportion of the modern foreign maps which were added to the collections.

As during the past four years, the Map Division has continued its close relationship with the Inter-Agency Foreign Map Procurement Coordination Committee. The Library of Congress is represented on this Committee by the Map Division's Assistant Chief and the Head of its Acquisitions Section.

This Committee directs the procurement activities of seven Foreign Service Officers of the Department of State, all of whom are specialists in cartography or geography. The procurement officers negotiate map exchanges in the name of the Library of Congress and the Department of State with official and commercial map publishers in virtually every part of the world. During the past year these officers carried on procurement activities in more than 20 countries located in South America, Europe, Africa, Asia, and the East Indies.

Exchanges newly negotiated, as well as those previously in effect, yielded interesting and valuable maps from approximately 40 countries. Significant new sources for exchange include map publishers in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Kenya, and French West Africa. Appreciable numbers of maps came on exchange from Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, England, Finland, France, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland.

Although most of the items received via international exchange are current publications, an exchange occasionally yields maps of historical interest. Thus, the Map Division acquired photostat reproductions of 2 manuscript atlases and 11 manuscript maps from the Mapoteca do Itamaraty (Library of the Ministério das Relações Exteriores) at Rio de Janeiro.

Both atlases are by the royal cartographer João Teixeira Albernás. One is entitled "Estado do Brasil, coligido das mais serias noticias que pode ajuntar Dom Jeronimo de Ataíde . . ." (1631). The original is a magnificent colored manuscript atlas, containing 36 maps of the entire coast of Brazil showing its settlements, as well as special maps of Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and the mouth of the Amazon. It was made for the use of the Governor General of Brazil, Dom Jeronimo de Ataíde.

The second carries the title "Livro de toda a costa da Provincia Santa Cruz" (1666) and relates to the coast of Brazil from the Rio de la Plata to the Amazon. In addition to the illuminated title page, the atlas comprises a two-page introduction giving a short account of the Province of Santa Cruz, a large folding map of Brazil, and 30 finely executed maps of the coast, beautifully colored and embellished with gold.

The photostats of the 11 manuscript maps relate to the boundaries between the Spanish and Portuguese colonial possessions in South America fixed by the Treaty of San Ildefonso in 1777. They complement a series of 18 manuscript maps which the Library of Congress acquired several years ago and which Lawrence Martin described in the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*, Vol. 1, No. 3, 1944, pp. 30-39.

One group of these maps, numbered 1-4, relates to the area of the southern boundary of Brazil as it borders on Uruguay, Argentina, Paraguay, and Bolivia from about 14° to 35° S. Lat. and from 51° to 65° W. Long. It shows the courses of the Paraná, Paraguay, and Uruguay Rivers. The second group, comprising six maps, includes considerable detail in the area of Rio Grande do Sul Province, Brazil, as well as in the coastal area of Uruguay to Punta Negro. Each of these six maps is signed by Josef Varela y Ulloa

who was the boundary commissioner for Spain.

A map entitled "Plano del Rio Uruguay desde la estancia de Sn. Gregorio hasta el arroyo de la China" is annotated "N.º 8.º" and forms a continuation of one of our manuscript maps which is annotated "No. 7." It shows the Uruguay River from 30° 36' to 32° 30' S. Lat. and is also signed by Josef Varela y Ulloa.

### Copyright Deposits

All maps registered for copyright are listed in the *Catalog of Copyright Entries, Maps*, which is published semiannually by the Copyright Office. After they have been recorded and cataloged, such maps are transferred to the collections of the Map Division. This acquisition source yielded some 3,480 maps during the past year. The total represents seven percent of all accessions and is a slight increase over the number of copyright deposits received in 1950.

As in former years, a preponderance of the copyright maps was deposited by large commercial publishers. Automobile road maps form one of the largest groups of special subject maps, the principal deposits having been made by the American Automobile Association, the General Drafting Company, the Goush  Map Company, and Rand McNally and Company. Large-scale specialized maps for use in the oil industry were deposited in fairly large numbers by the Edgar Tobin Aerial Surveys of San Antonio, Thomas Brothers of Oakland, the Petroleum Ownership Map Company of Casper, Wyoming, and the Mid-Continent Map Company of Tulsa. C. S. Hammond and Company, the Hagstrom Map Company, Price and Lee, and the Sanborn Map Company are other large depositors.

### Purchases

The 2,700 maps and 162 atlases acquired by purchase during the year repre-



sent 6 percent of the accessions and a 57 percent increase over the total recorded in this category in 1950. Many of the purchases are foreign maps and atlases procured in the field by the Department of State-Library of Congress map procurement officers. Among the types of maps purchased are plans of various foreign cities, economic and resource maps, and transportation maps, as well as world and regional atlases.

Most previous reports have described in detail noteworthy rare or historical maps and atlases that have been acquired by purchase, but few items warranting such special consideration have been added to the collections during the past year. This is largely due to the curtailment of the Library's purchasing budget and the consequent necessity of utilizing available funds for the acquisition of current items. The present period of dollar inflation, moreover, has advanced the prices of rarities to levels well beyond the normal purchasing power of tax-supported institutions.

Among the purchases are the first two volumes of Jan Jansson's *Novus atlas* (1658) and a copy of Mattheus Seutter's *Atlas minor* (ca. 1740). Also, a four-sheet, hand-colored, collotype reproduction of a unique manuscript map of the American West, by William Clark of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, was acquired by purchase. This is a reproduction of a map recently added to the William Robertson Coe Collection of Western Americana at Yale. From internal evidence the map appears to represent the sum of knowledge around 1812. It covers the entire western area from the Great Lakes to the Pacific Ocean and from Vancouver Island to the Gulf of California. The facsimile, published by Yale University Library, is limited to one hundred copies.

One notable item was acquired through priced exchange: "A Map Containing

Part of the Provinces of New York and New Jersey Drawn from Surveys Compiled by Thomas Millidge, Major 1st Battalion New Jersey Volunteers, 1780," in manuscript. It carries the explanation that "This map is drawn for Oliver Delancey Esquire, Adjutant General of N. America & Major of the 17th Light Dragoons, by Andrew Skinner, 1781." The map is drawn on the scale of 1 inch to 2 miles and measures 65 by 35 inches. It covers Ulster and Orange Counties, New York, and northern New Jersey as far south as Trenton and Sandy Hook. Settlements, taverns, furnaces, forges, fortifications, etc. are identified, as well as roads and streams. Elevations are indicated by shading. The map is in an excellent state of preservation, mounted on cloth in 24 sections, and folds to 11 by 9 inches.

Major (later General) Oliver Delancey (1749-1822), for whom the map was drawn, was an American-born British Loyalist who served under General Sir Henry Clinton at the Battle of Brooklyn, at the capture of New York, and at the Battle of White Plains. He was promoted to Major on May 3, 1778, and, in temporary command of the 17th Dragoons (the only cavalry regiment in America), commanded the outposts of the New York lines to the end of 1779. Subsequently he became aide-de-camp to Lord Cornwallis and eventually succeeded Major André as Adjutant-General of the Army at New York. At the close of the war he returned to Britain where he was commissioned by the King to settle the civil and military claims of the loyal Americans.

Portions of this map bear great similarity to another manuscript map in the Division's collection which is also by Thomas Millidge. The latter is entitled "A Sketch of the Northern Parts of New Jersey . . . 1781" and is included as No. 15 in John Hills' "Collection of Plan's . . . in the Province of New Jersey 1776-82."

## Gifts

Some 100 donors contributed 1,480 maps and 85 atlases during the report year. These represent approximately 3.5 percent of the year's accessions, a significant drop in this category from the previous year when about 5 percent of the total number of acquisitions were gifts. This decrease resulted in part from staff shortages, which necessitated a great reduction in the solicitation program. Nevertheless, the bulk of the gifts came in response to request letters. Among the organizations solicited were public utilities and transit companies of various U. S. cities and newspaper and magazine publishers who supplied trading-center and marketing maps. An accelerated program of solicitation is planned for the coming year.

Inasmuch as the Library of Congress possesses the most comprehensive historical cartographical collection in this country it is essential that the holdings be regularly enriched. Experience of recent years indicates that this objective cannot be attained through the efforts of the Map Division staff alone or with the limited funds available for purchases. If the Library of Congress is to continue to merit its reputation as a cartographic research center, other methods for augmenting the historical collections must be explored. One might well hope that a group of "Patrons" or "Friends" of the Map Division could be enlisted to assist in this worthy project.

It is a pleasure to report that many individual friends at home and in other lands have made welcome contributions. Especially noteworthy is the gift from His Highness Prince Yūsuf Kamāl of Egypt of the fourteenth volume of his *Monumenta cartographica Africae et Aegypti*. The present volume, published in 1939, is numbered "Tome 4, Fascicule 4" and includes folios 1384-1484. Prince Kamāl's monumental series of facsimile maps, with emphasis on Africa, is a major contribution to the his-

tory of cartography. This sumptuous work was privately printed for His Highness, and a limited number of copies have been presented by him to selected libraries and geographical institutions throughout the world. Publication was begun in 1926 under the editorship of Dr. Frederik C. Wieder.

The work is divided into four periods as follows: Vol. 1, *Époque avant Ptolémée* (1 fasc.); Vol. 2, *Ptolémée et époque greco-romaine* (4 fasc.); Vol. 3, *Époque arabe* (5 fasc.); Vol. 4, *Époque des portulans suivie par l'époque des découvertes* (4 fasc.). The arrangement of the maps, with supporting text, is generally chronological. There are included in the *Monumenta* not only fine reproductions of a great many pertinent maps of the world, as well as maps of Africa and Egypt, but also source literature in Greek, Latin, Arabic, Syrian, Armenian, Amharic, and other languages, all translated into French. Essentially a reference work, this publication will undoubtedly serve as a basis for future studies in historical geography.

The city of Edinburgh presented to the Library an original copy of the first English edition, third impression, of John Mitchell's *Map of the British and French Dominions in North America*. The Mitchell map has been described as the "most famous map in American history," because it was used by the American and British peace commissioners in establishing the boundaries of our country after the Revolution.

Originally published in England in 1755, the Mitchell map went through a number of French, Dutch, and Italian editions before the turn of the century. The first English edition, third impression, represents an improvement over the two earlier impressions in that it locates one city named Leicester and one named Worcester in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, instead of the two Leicesters erroneously shown in the previous printings.

The generous gift of the city of Edin-

burgh increases to 24 the number of editions and impressions of this historically important map held by the Map Division. Colonel Lawrence Martin, Honorary Consultant in Geography and former Chief of the Map Division, has made a comprehensive and detailed study of the Mitchell map over the past 25 years. He is currently rounding out this study which is scheduled for publication by the Library of Congress next year.

M. Marcel Destombes, distinguished French student of cartography, presented a copy of his monograph entitled *La Mappe-monde de Petrus Plancius, gravée par Josua van den Ende, 1604, d'après l'unique exemplaire de la Bibliothèque Nationale de Paris*. A publication of La Société de Géographie de Hanoi in 1944, the monograph comprises 54 pages of text and a reproduction of the map in 12 sheets. The map in the Bibliothèque Nationale, which M. Destombes has identified as a revision of the 1592 map of Plancius, adds another link to the evolutionary chain of historical cartography. The 1604 map resembles so closely the 1592 edition that no doubt remains about their common authorship. Although the former was newly engraved by Josua van den Ende, it follows the original edition very closely as to size, projection, embellishments, and general execution. M. Destombes' able description of the map and his evidences for dating it 1604 are well considered. His inclusion of a diagrammatic outline of the 1592 map, with red overprint showing variations on the 1604 map, is a very useful feature. The monograph was reviewed by Edward Heawood in the *Geographical Journal*, Vol. 105, 1945, pp. 219-22.

Friends of Harry Clemons, Librarian Emeritus of the University of Virginia, issued in his honor a fine facsimile of one of the two known copies of the original 1751 edition of the Fry and Jefferson map of Virginia and Maryland. The original map is in the Tracy W. McGregor Library of the University of Virginia.

The only other known first edition is in the New York Public Library. This full-scale colored facsimile was handsomely done in collotype by the Meriden Gravure Company. It is accompanied by a 24-page introductory brochure prepared by Dumas Malone and printed at the Princeton University Press in 1950. The brochure includes a checklist of eighteenth-century editions of the Fry and Jefferson map, compiled by Coolie Verner.

Another early American map, in facsimile, was presented by Dr. Francis J. Marschner of the Division of Land Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is entitled "Transcript of a Map of Fourth Creek Congregation [Snow Creek, N. C.] by William Sharpe, Esq. 1773." Sharpe, who was a member of the Continental Congress from 1779 to 1783, located on the original map the houses of all the members of the congregation in order to determine the "center of the congregation." He found it to be north and west of the original meeting house. Sharpe's map may be the first to illustrate the principle of centrality in this country.

In November 1950, the John Carter Brown Library issued a full-color facsimile of Robert Ryder's manuscript map of Long Island prepared about 1675. The original vellum map, from which the reproduction was made, is one of 48 manuscript and printed maps that comprise the so-called Blathwayt Atlas in the John Carter Brown Library. Ryder's manuscript has been beautifully done in collotype by the Meriden Gravure Company.

### Domestic Exchange

Domestic exchange statistics are much more impressive in the volume of duplicate materials sent to other institutions than in the number of items received. Actually, only 53 maps and 9 atlases were acquired in this way. They include a

number of city, county, and State maps not available through other channels, and reproductions of manuscript items held by other libraries. In the latter category are photostats of 20 manuscripts of early New Hampshire town and land grants which came from the Dartmouth College Library. The Universities of Nebraska and Illinois, Louisiana State University, and the American Geographical Society have also supplied exchange items.

In response to written invitations to make selections from our duplicate collections of maps and atlases, a number of representatives of university geography departments and libraries visited the Map Division. They selected more than 27,000 items from the Library's duplicate stocks. The Library is pleased to distribute its duplicate maps and atlases via domestic exchange channels to educational institutions. It is hoped, however, that beneficiaries of such distribution will serve as unofficial representatives of the Map Division for the purpose of supplying local maps and information about such maps to the Library of Congress.

During the summer of 1951, the Map Division will undertake as a special project the preliminary sorting and processing of the backlog of unprocessed material referred to above in the section describing transfers. Of the estimated 600,000 maps in the backlog, a large proportion may be duplicates. Such duplicates will be available for distribution to institutions that can offer desirable exchange items or can give material support to the Library's distribution program.

### Distinctive Maps

The previous paragraphs have dealt with acquisition channels and sources, with the increment from such sources anonymously referred to as "maps" and "atlases." In the incoming tide of 49,000

recorded items, it is inevitable that most of the acquisitions are doomed to anonymity in this report, but though unsung here, each individual map, when properly classified and filed, serves to enrich the cartographic storehouse that is the Map Division and to strengthen the reputation of the Library of Congress as a center for geographical and cartographical research.

In the last several reports, a few maps have been arbitrarily selected for individual description as "distinctive" items. Their claims to distinction are quite diverse, but it is believed that maps so selected may be of more than casual interest to map users.

Several recent geological maps fall in this category. The Geological Association of Canada and the Geological Society of America collaborated to produce (in 1950) a new *Tectonic Map of Canada*. It measures 40 by 57 inches and is on the scale of 1:3,801,600. Appropriate color symbols differentiate sedimentary, volcanic, and intrusive rocks and identify them as to geologic ages.

Also published under the sponsorship of the Geological Society of America in 1950 was the *Geologic-Tectonic Map of the United States of Venezuela*. It was compiled by Walter H. Bucher of Columbia University for the Servicio Técnico de Minería y Geología, Ministerio de Fomento, Venezuela. The map measures 32 by 58 inches and is on the scale of 1:1,000,000.

*The Geologic Map of South America* is another 1950 publication of the Geological Society of America. It is based upon geological data compiled by George Stose. Cooperating contributors to the map include the American Geographical Society, the U. S. Geological Survey, and government bureaus of South American countries. The map is printed on two sheets, each measuring 34 by 47 inches. The scale is 1:5,000,000. Forty-eight separate geological formations are identified.

A number of States have published new



or revised geological maps in recent years. One entitled *Surficial Geology of New Hampshire* was published in 1950 by the New Hampshire State Planning and Development Commission. Geology is by James Walter Goldthwait and others. The scale is 1:250,000 and the size 48 by 26 inches. The map is identified as the "James Walter Goldthwait Memorial Edition."

A contribution to geological mapping in Southeastern Asia is the *Geological Map of Malaya*, published in 1948 by the Geological Survey Department, Federation of Malaya. Formations ranging in age from Carboniferous (and Permian?) to Recent are mapped. The map measures 33 by 24 inches and is on the scale of 1:750,000.

Topography and relief are featured on several recently published maps. Latest in the series of physiographic maps prepared by Erwin Raisz is the *Landform Map of Canada* (1950), prepared for the Environmental Protection Section of the Office of the U. S. Quartermaster General. In contrast to most of Raisz's previous maps, this one is printed in color, with water features indicated by various shades of blue and landforms shaded brown. In general appearance and readability, however, the overall effect is less pleasing than the black and white maps prepared by Raisz.

Don Schroeder of the University of Washington has prepared a physiographic diagram of the *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*, using a mapping technique similar to that perfected by A. K. Lobeck and Erwin Raisz. The map was published in 1949 by Pacific Books, Inc., Palo Alto. It is on the scale of 1:12,750,000.

Generalized relief is shown with hypsometric tints on the *Mapa de la Republica de Colombia*, published in 1950 by El Instituto Geográfico Militar y Catastral. It is on the scale of 1:2,500,000 and measures 30 by 22 inches.

The Instituto Geográfico Militar of Peru published in 1950 a large *Mapa del*

*Peru* on the scale of 1:1,000,000. It is printed in 8 sheets, each of which measures 20½ by 30 inches. Brown contours, with an interval of 250 meters, indicate relief. Administrative boundaries and cultural features are also mapped.

The striking and attractive series of *Wenschow Reliefkarten* has recently been made available in this country. Designed for classroom use, these wall maps graphically portray relief by a combination of hypsometric tints and shading. They are published by Karl Wenschow of Munich. The Map Division has received Wenschow maps of the world, of Africa, northern Asia, Europe, and the Near East, as well as of the German provinces of Niedersachsen, Südbayern, and Hessen.

A three-sheet topographic map of the *Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan*, on the scale of 1:250,000, was published in 1949-50 by the Department of Lands and Surveys of Jordan. Relief is shown by contours and color tints. Each of the three sheets measures 30 by 26 inches. A separate edition of the map, with more generalized relief, provides a base for spotting archeological "Sites of Special Interest."

*Somalia, Carta dimostrativa fisico politica* is the title of a physical-political map of Somaliland (English and Italian). Portions of Ethiopia and Kenya are also included. The map is on the scale of 1:2,000,000 with measurements of 38 by 25½ inches. It was published in 1949 by the Servizio Cartografico, Ministero dell'Africa Italiana.

The Aero Service Corporation of Philadelphia published in 1950 a new plastic three-dimensional relief map of the United States. Designed for classroom use, it measures 40 by 64 inches and is on the scale of one inch to 50 miles. Despite its size the total weight of the map is only 2¼ pounds, and it can be conveniently displayed without framing or mounting. The map is printed in 11 colors on a sheet of durable vinyl plastic which is embossed



on a master die to give a third dimension to the relief features.

Maps of transportation systems or maps that show movements of products or peoples comprise a significant cartographic group. Falling in this category is the map, *U. S. Railroads Classified According to Capacity and Relative Importance*, compiled by Edward L. Ullman of Harvard University. It was published in 1950 by the Simmons-Broadman Publishing Company of New York. The map is on the scale of 1:1,450,000 and measures 28½ by 43 inches.

The rail network of France is shown on the new *Carte schématique des chemins de fer français* recently published by the Librairie Chaix of Paris. Five classifications of railroads are indicated. The map measures 27 by 27 inches, but no scale is given.

Roberto E. Herrera, of Guadalajara, Mexico, has published a new map of Mexico featuring railroads and roads (*República mexicana carreteras y ferrocarriles*). Highways and rail routes are hand colored on a blue line base. The map dimensions are 24 by 35 inches.

*Northwestern Canada, Transportation Facilities—1950* is the title of a map compiled and printed at the Surveys and Mapping Branch, Canadian Department of Mines and Technical Surveys. It measures 26 by 22½ inches and is on the scale of one inch to 50 miles. Airports, landing strips, sea-plane anchorages, radio ranges and stations, motor roads, winter tractor roads, and steamer routes are mapped.

The Turkish General Directorate of Highways published in 1950 a *Map Showing Types of Roads and Parts Passable during Different Seasons*. It is on the scale of 1:2,500,000 and measures 12½ by 27 inches. The map shows generalized relief by graded hypsometric tints in addition to roads, railroads, and other cultural phenomena.

The ever-changing pattern of air transportation calls for frequent compilation

of new air-route maps. One of the latest to appear is *World Air Transportation, Principle Routes of Scheduled Commercial Airlines*, published in 1951 by the National Council of Geography Teachers. It was compiled by G. Etzel Percy with cartography by Anton B. Fabatz. The map is drawn on the Miller cylindrical projection with an equatorial scale of approximately 1:45,250,000.

Routes of United States and foreign airlines are traced on the map of *Trans-Atlantic Operations of Scheduled Airlines as of July 1, 1949*. Numbers following the airline code initial on each route indicate the number of one-way flights per week. The map, which was prepared by the Foreign Air Transport Division, U. S. Civil Aeronautics Board, measures 23½ by 34 inches.

*Cartes des lignes aeropostales*, published at Berne in 1950 (23 ed.) by the Bureau International de l'Union Postale Universelle, charts European air-mail routes. Measurements are 36 by 50 inches and the scale is 1:5,000,000.

*Essential United States Foreign Trade Routes* are traced on a map published in May 1949 by the Bureau of Government Aids, U. S. Maritime Commission. It is on the Mercator projection and measures 16½ by 34½ inches. Thirty-one routes connecting U. S. ports with various ports of the world are indicated.

A historical transportation map is one showing *America's Cattle Trails* during the period 1540 to 1895. It was compiled by Garnet M. and Herbert O. Brayer and published in 1949 under the sponsorship of the Western Range Cattle Industry Study and the American Pioneer Trails Association of Denver.

Population, ethnographic, and linguistic maps comprise another interesting group of special subject maps. A new linguistic map (*Carte linguistique de la Suisse*) was prepared by Henri Frey and published in 1949 by Kümmerly and Frey at Berne. It is on the scale of 1:500,000 with measurements of 17½ by 27 inches. Contrasting

colors show distribution of German, French, Italian, and Romansh language groups.

*Tribal and Linguistic Distributions of South America* is the title of a recent map published by the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution. It accompanies volume 6 of Bulletin 143 issued by the Bureau in 1950. Tribal locations are after Julian H. Steward and linguistic distributions after J. Alden Mason. Some 75 different language regions of South American Indians are mapped.

The distribution of ethnic groups of northern Southeast Asia has been mapped by William L. Thomas, Jr., under the direction of Professor John F. Embree of Yale University. The map is designed to accompany a gazetteer entitled *Ethnic Groups of Southeast Asia* (1950). Four "major ethno-linguistic groups" and 19 "minor population groups" are differentiated. The map measures 26 by 30 inches.

A provincial ethnographic map of the Cameroons (*Cameroun carte ethnique*) was published in 1949 by the Service Géographique Afrique Équatoriale Française. It measures 23 by 16½ inches and is on the scale of 1:2,000,000. Boundaries of states, colonies, regions, subdivisions, and tribes are delimited.

*Kriegsfolgen-Karte Westdeutschland, 1939-1950* shows the effect of the war upon the population and industrial pattern of Western Germany. It was compiled by Karl-Otto Gassdorf and Dr. Manfred Langhans-Ratzeburg and published at Frankfurt/Main-Höchst in 1950 by the Verlagsbuchhandlung Karl-Otto Gassdorf.

Several interesting maps relating to land classification, utilization, and planning are worthy of brief mention. United States Government mapping agencies have compiled and published a number of maps in these categories. Of particular interest is Francis J. Marschner's map entitled *Major Land Uses in the United States*, published in 1950 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of

Agriculture. It measures 24½ by 39 inches and is on the scale of 1:5,000,000. Notwithstanding the small scale, the map shows considerable detail and differentiates 12 categories of land and land use.

Another map publication of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics is *Generalized Types of Farming in the United States* (1949), which is a modification of the Bureau's earlier map entitled *Regionalized Types of Farming in the United States*. The 1949 map "portrays the present use of agricultural resources in terms of the kinds of farm enterprises, combination of enterprises and intensity of farming operations as measured by the amount and distribution of farm income from major sources."

The Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, published in 1949 a map entitled *Areas Characterized by Major Forest Types in the United States*. Ten forest types are distinguished for the western United States, and nine for the region east of the one hundredth meridian. The map measures 24½ by 39 inches and is on the scale of 1:5,000,000.

An agricultural-regions map of the United States, *États-Unis d'Amérique* (1949), was published in France by the Direction de la Documentation, Secrétariat Général du Gouvernement. Some 20 contrasting color symbols distinguish particular types and areas of agricultural production. The map, which was printed at the Institut Géographique National, measures 16 by 24 inches.

### Atlases

"Any man who is cultured, or prides himself on being so, must have an atlas, must consult it frequently, and—better still—must ponder on the lessons to be drawn from it. . . . Such an observation is not original, for geography has always been part of the educated man's equipment, but whereas our fathers could content themselves with a few succinct ideas that related principally to England or to

Europe, we must now, when we examine the problems of our age, do so, not from a national standpoint, but from a world-wide one."

The above statement by André Siegfried appropriately introduces this discussion of new atlases. For today, when we are confronted with world-wide problems of great complexity and magnitude, there exist no first-rate world reference atlases to "consult frequently." No atlases have appeared in recent years that can compare with the excellent prewar works of Bartholomew, Andree, Stieler, and the Italian Touring Club. There is promise that new editions will be published by Bartholomew and the Touring Club within the next year or two, but no information is at hand relative to the two German atlases.

The Siegfried quotation is from the Preface to the *Atlas international Larousse politique et économique* published at Paris in 1950 by the Librairie Larousse, under the direction of Jean Chardonnet. This is certainly one of the best of the postwar world atlases. It, however, cannot be rated as a first-class general reference work. The Introduction, in fact, emphasizes that it is not limited to "general and innumerable detailed maps," but includes "a synthetic view of the principal political and economic facts, even at the expense of detailed precision." The general physical maps, on fairly small scales, are therefore supplemented by economic maps, as well as by statistical data and text. While such information is certainly desirable, the limited number of detailed maps detracts from its value for general reference purposes. Descriptive matter is in French, English, and Spanish. An index of approximately 35,000 place names is included.

The *Grosser JRO Weltatlas* includes 18 large maps of the world, continents, and groups of countries. Both physical and political maps are included along with an index of more than 60,000 names and a supplement with 10 sectional maps of

Germany. The main maps are folded into a loose-leaf format. The many folds do not facilitate consultation of the atlas nor aid in the preservation of the plates. This atlas was prepared under the editorship of Dr. Ernst Kremling and published in 1949 by the JRO-Verlag in Munich.

*Flemmings Weltatlas*, published in 1949 by the Flemmings Verlag Kartographisches Institut of Hamburg, is a small general reference atlas designed to fit on a home library shelf. It includes 159 map plates featuring general administrative, physical, and economic distributional data. The maps are preceded by 125 pages of text and a 35-page name index.

American atlas publishers have issued new and revised editions of atlases aimed at every market. The emphasis in this country continues to be on the production of low-priced atlases. Twenty-five cent editions of world atlases in the popular pocket-book editions have even made their appearance.

While the report on world atlases is not an encouraging one, it is a pleasure to note the acquisition of a number of distinctive general-regional and topical-regional atlases. Of the former type is the *Bayern Atlas* prepared by Martin Kornrumpf and published in 1949 by the Leibnitz Verlag in Munich. It includes 66 pages of general, physical, and economic maps, including descriptive text.

An improved and enlarged edition of the *Atlas of Tanganyika Territory* was published in 1948 by the Tanganyika Survey Division, Department of Lands and Mines. It includes 27 map plates, 6 of which are entirely new, while the remainder represent revisions of those which appeared in the 1942 edition of the atlas. The compilers note that "every endeavor has been made to arrange the format of this Atlas so as to present the historical, physiographical, economic, and climatic factors in a simple form."

*Bengal in Maps* is subtitled *A Geographical*

*Analysis of Resource Distribution in West Bengal and Eastern Pakistan.* It was prepared by Shiba Prasad Chatterjee and published in 1949 by Orient Languages, Ltd., of Calcutta. All of the maps are black and white reproductions. This atlas is purportedly "a sort of stock-taking of the national resources of the province at the time the British withdrew from India, and Bengal was partitioned."

In 1948 the Institut Royal Colonial Belge at Brussels issued the first fascicles of a new *Atlas général du Congo et du Ruanda-Urundi*, which is being published serially. To date, the Library has received four fascicles and an introductory section. Nine others are reported to be in press or in preparation. In addition to the maps, each fascicle includes descriptive text, tables, etc. in French and in Flemish. Map titles and legends are also bilingual. The atlas is designed to bring together maps which portray the state of knowledge of the Congo at different periods in history.

The *Atlas geográfico general de México* by Jorge L. Tamayo was published in 1949 with the assistance of Los Talleres Graficos de la Nación. It includes 24 maps showing physical and bio-geographical conditions, as well as population, economic, and sociological distributional data. Statistics on which the maps are based are for the year 1948, with the exception of population for which 1940 figures are used.

Several regional atlases featuring specialized subject information also deserve mention. *Atlas over Danmark*, edited by Niels Nielsen, comprises a first-class physical atlas of Denmark and a supplemental text volume by Axel Schou. The work, which is the result of close cooperation between individual geographers, the University Geographical Laboratory, the Royal Danish Geographical Society, the Carlsberg Foundation, and the Danish Government, was published in 1949 by H. Hagerup of Copenhagen. The atlas and text constitute volume I (the only section

to appear to date), which "treats of the morphology of Danish landscapes and the distribution of the types of landscapes." In addition to physical maps a number of block diagrams are included in the atlas. The text volume gives an explicit collective description of the type localities, illustrated by photographs. The usefulness of the work is increased by the fact that the text is available in English as well as in Danish.

Distribution of peat bogs in France is mapped in *Les Tourbières françaises*, published in 1949 by the Direction des Mines, Ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce. It includes one 6-sheet map of France and 47 detailed sectional maps assembled in a portfolio. The latter are portions of sheets of the 1:80,000 topographic series which have been overprinted with the pertinent data relating to distribution of peat deposits.

The Economic Planning Authority of Tasmania has prepared a *Regional Planning Atlas, Economic Resources of Tasmania*. It was published in 1947 by Davies Bros., Ltd., of Hobart. The atlas includes 25 colored maps showing administrative, physical, and economic conditions of the island.

*Atlas pluviométrico do Brasil (1914-1938)*, the first publication issued in Brazil to describe the distribution and variability of rainfall in such an immense territory, is the result of several years of systematic work, carried out entirely by the Seção de Hidrologia, Divisão de Aguas. Data are based on monthly and annual records accumulated during a period of 25 years of observation from 387 rain-gauge stations distributed throughout the country.

This atlas was prepared under the direction of Eng. Francisco Eugenio Magarinos Torres and Eng. Armando Mortera and was published in 1948 as *Boletim No. 5* of the Brazilian Departamento Nacional da Produção Mineral, Divisão de Aguas, Seção de Hidrologia.



The Consejo Superior de Misiones published at Madrid in 1947 the first volume of its *Atlas-guía de las misiones españolas*. This voluminous and impressive volume devoted to America includes more than 150 map plates covering the individual countries of the Western Hemisphere, on which are located the religious, social, and cultural properties of the Catholic Church and its various orders. For each country there are tables giving the location and vital statistics of the several properties, by orders. This volume of the *Atlas-guía* was issued in a limited edition of 1,000 copies.

### Cartographic Literature

The Library's collection of works on historical cartography was augmented by a number of new publications, several representatives of which are here noticed. An authoritative biographical study entitled *Vincenzo Coronelli* by Ermanno Armao was published in 1944 by Bibliopolis in Florence. Appropriately, receipt of this volume by the Library coincided with the three-hundredth anniversary of the birth of this distinguished Italian cartographer and globe-maker.

*L'Évolution de la cartographie de la région du Mont-Cenis et de ses abords aux XV<sup>e</sup> et XVI<sup>e</sup> siècles* by Marc Antoine de Lavis-Trafford is a good general summary of European cartography for the period covered. The study was published in 1950 by the Librairie Dardel, Chambéry. It includes 125 pages of text, 2 maps, and 12 reproductions of portions of old maps.

*De Globe* by Norbert Jacques treats of Dutch explorers and discoverers as well as of the instruments, globes, and charts that were their tools. This volume, printed at Amsterdam in 1944, is entirely in Dutch.

Honoring a retiring librarian by the publication of a scholarly bibliographical study is becoming an increasingly common practice. Thus, colleagues of Nathaniel L.

Goodrich, longtime head of the Dartmouth College Library, have prepared and presented to him a study entitled *Marine Atlases in the Dartmouth College Library* (Hanover, New Hampshire, 1950). The list describes all 28 of the marine atlases found in the Dartmouth College Library in March 1950. The Foreword notes that "this contribution is based on Philip Lee Phillips' *A List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress*, Washington, 1909-1920, and has been planned as a practical supplement to that work."

No new general works on cartography were published in this country, but several European works have appeared. Of these, Eduard Imhof's *Gelände und Karte* (Erlenbach-Zurich, Eugen Rentsch Verlag, 1950) is the best. It deals with landforms and their representation on maps. One section is devoted to a detailed discussion of the maps of Switzerland and the countries bordering it. The book is well illustrated with photographs, maps, and sketches.

*Maps, Topographical and Statistical* (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1949) by T. W. Birch is a contribution "to an understanding of landscape as recorded on maps." It also deals with statistical maps and diagrams and particularly with the problems involved in their preparation.

Gregorio D. Martínez Cabré published at Buenos Aires in 1948 a small Spanish work on cartography entitled *Estado actual de la cartografía*.

In the field of projections it is a pleasure to report a new edition of J. A. Steers' *An Introduction to the Study of Map Projections* (London, University of London Press, 1949). Dr. Karlheinz Wagner is the author of a new German book on projections entitled *Kartographische Netzenwürfe* (Leipzig, Bibliographisches Institut, 1949) which includes a bibliography and projection tables.

Official mapping agencies are responsible for several noteworthy cartographic



studies. *Modern Cartography Base Maps for World Needs* was published at Lake Success in 1949 by the United Nations Department of Social Affairs. It embraces the "Report of the Committee of Experts on Cartography" for the meeting held at Lake Success from March 21 to April 1, 1949.

*An Accelerated Surveying and Mapping Program* is presented as Part I of House Document No. 706, Eighty-first Congress, Second Session. The complete document, dated November 1950, is entitled *A Program to Strengthen the Scientific Foundation in Natural Resources*. The study was prepared under the direction of Dr. J. R. Mahoney, Senior Specialist in Natural Resources of the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress. The report summarizes all phases of Government mapping and outlines a comprehensive program for the future.

Job opportunities in governmental mapping agencies are described in a booklet entitled *Cartographic Work in the Federal Civil Service*, which was published in February 1950 as Pamphlet 40 by the United States Civil Service Commission.

Two manuals relating to details of map librarianship have been published during the year. The Library's Map Division is covered in Manual No. 15 (1950) of the Library of Congress series of Departmental and Divisional Manuals. The program and activities of the Army Map Service Map

Library are covered in A. M. S. Technical Manual No. 46 entitled *A Researcher's Guide to the Army Map Service Library*, published in February 1951.

A helpful reference aid to cartographers and geographers is *A German and English Glossary of Geographical Terms* (1950) by Eric Fischer and Frances E. Elliott. It is No. 5 in the "Library Series" of the American Geographical Society of New York.

The second annual number of the *Bibliographie cartographique internationale* (Paris, Armand Colin, 1950) includes listings of cartographic publications which were issued during 1948. Maps and atlases published in the United States are not included but will be listed in subsequent issues through the cooperation of the Library of Congress Map Division.

The University of Chicago Department of Geography published in 1950, as Research Paper No. 10, *A Union List of Geographical Serials* by Chauncy D. Harris and Jerome D. Fellmann. The list is a considerably altered and expanded revision of *A Comprehensive Checklist of Serials of Geographic Value*, compiled by the same authors and published in mimeographed form in 1949. Library of Congress holdings are indicated in the new *Union List* through the cooperation of the Reference Department.

WALTER W. RISTOW and  
Staff of the Map Division

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## SOME RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

### ADMINISTRATIVE

Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1950. 277 p. Furnished on request.

Catalog of the Ninth National Exhibition of Prints Made during the Current Year Held at the Library of Congress May 1 to August 1, 1951. 20 p. Furnished on request.

District of Columbia, Sesquicentennial of the Establishment of the Permanent Seat of Government. [Catalog of] An Exhibition in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., April 24, 1950, to April 24, 1951. 89 p. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price 75 cents.

### GENERAL REFERENCE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY DIVISION

A Guide to Dutch Bibliographies. Prepared by Bertus H. Wabeke. 193 p. Mimeographed. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$1.30.

### LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

The Problem of Yugoslavia (Public Affairs Abstracts, Vol. II, No. 6, May 1951). For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price 30 cents.

#### Public Affairs Bulletins:

No. 93. Fair Employment Practice Legislation in the United States, Federal-State-Municipal. By W. Brooke Graves. 239 p. Multilithed. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$1.65.

No. 94. The Concept of Civil Supremacy over the Military in the United States, Its History and Practice. By William R. Tansill. 59 p. Multilithed. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price 40 cents.

### MAP DIVISION

The Services and Collections of the Map Division. By Walter Ristow. 22 p. For sale

by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price 40 cents.

### MUSIC DIVISION

Autograph Musical Scores and Autograph Letters in the Whittall Foundation Collection. Prepared by Edward N. Waters. 18 p. Furnished on request.

### RARE BOOKS DIVISION

Departmental & Divisional Manuals, No. 18. Rare Books Division, Microfilm Reading Room. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price 30 cents.

Departmental & Divisional Manuals, No. 18-A. Microfilm Reading Room. This manual is a reprint of the section appearing under the same title in No. 18. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price 25 cents.

### SUBJECT CATALOGING DIVISION

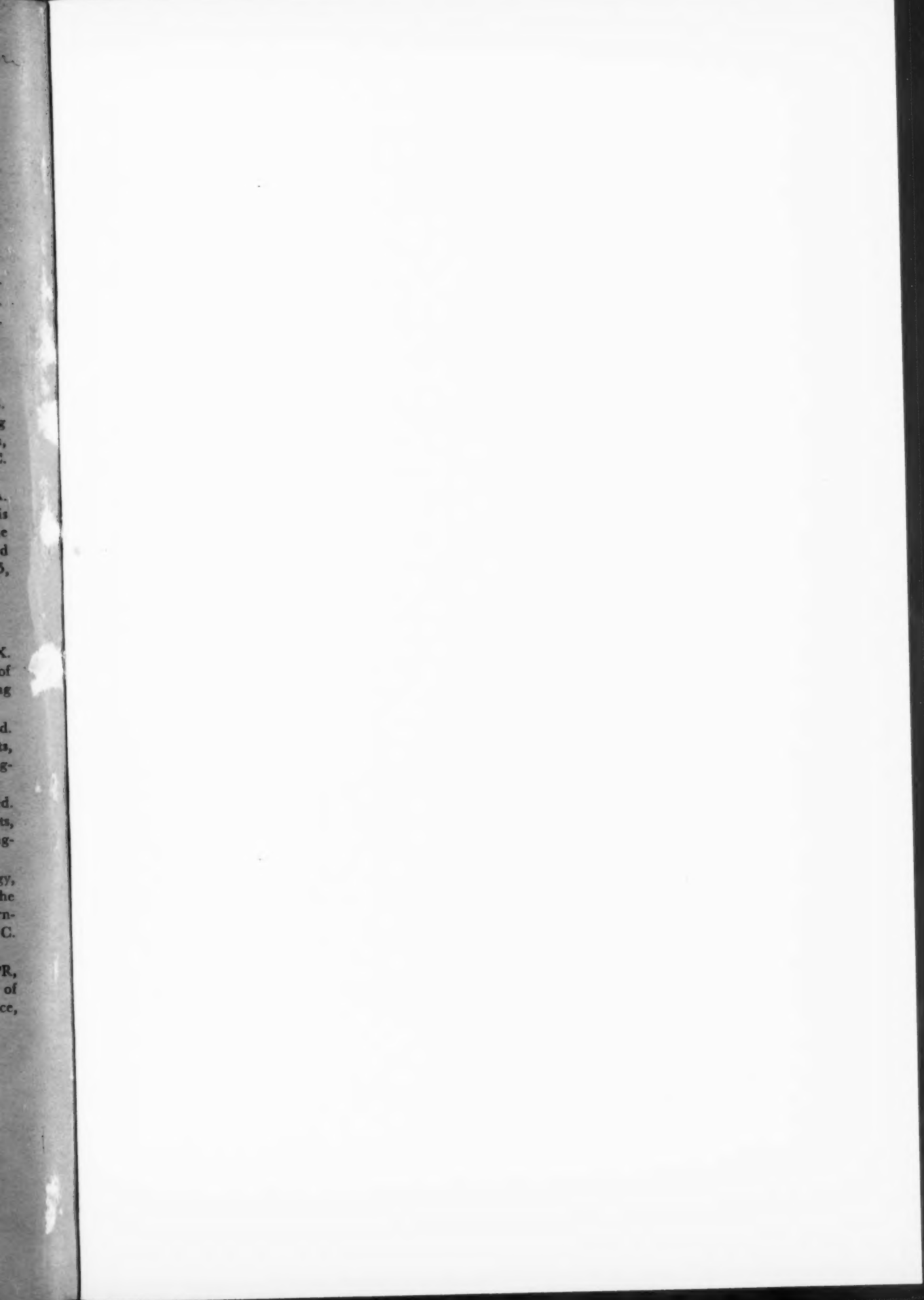
Classification. Class B, Part II, BL-BX. Religion. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$2.00.

Classification. Class L. Education. 3d ed. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$1.00.

Classification. Class N. Fine Arts. 3d ed. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$1.25.

Classification. Class P, PB-PH. Philology, Modern European Languages. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$1.50.

Classification. Literature, Subclasses PN, PR, PS, PZ. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$1.75.



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